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Farm and Ranch Review

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NUMBER 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA

OCTOBER, 1955

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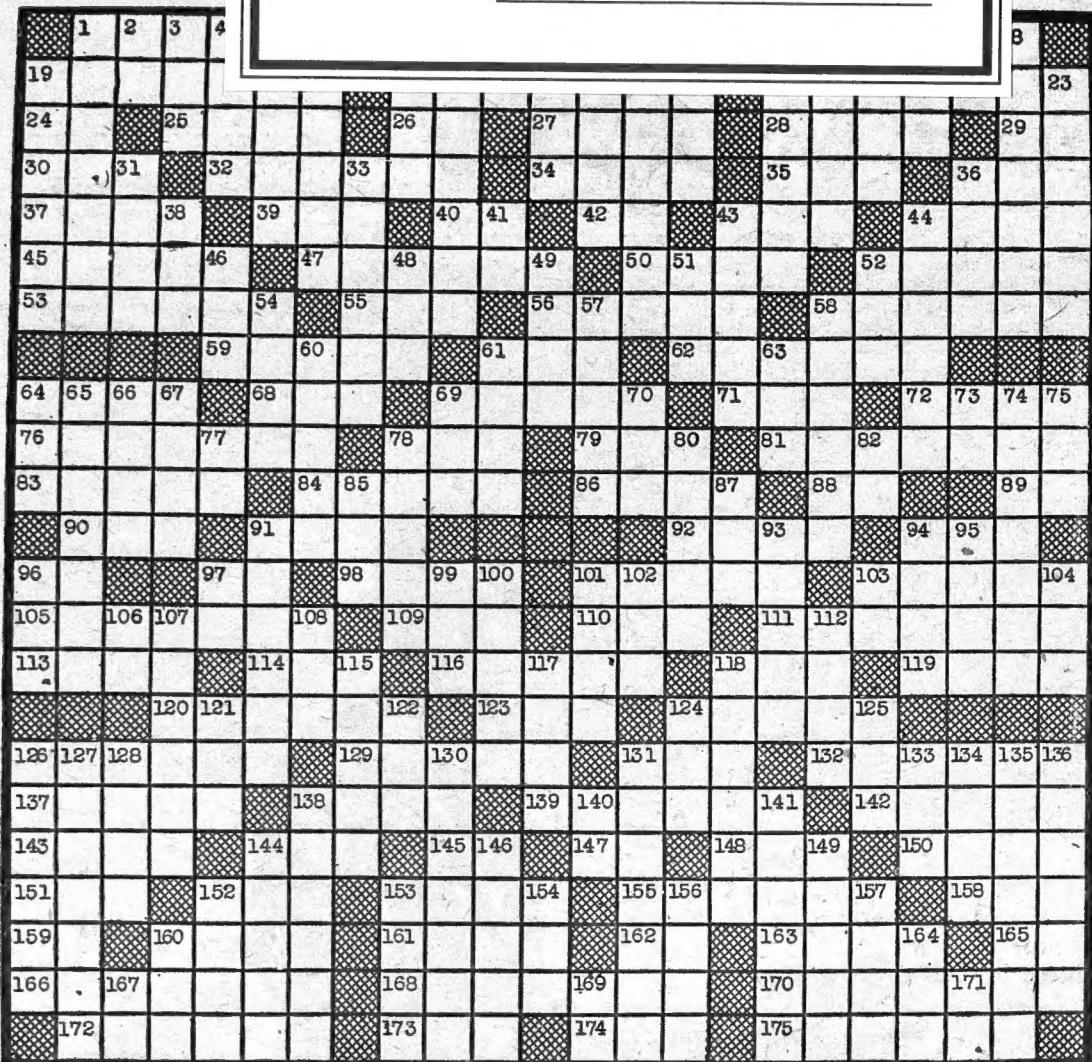
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HORIZONTAL

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 168 Certifies
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 172 Ether compounds
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 174 Opposite north
 175 Horses

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 4 Unyielding
 5 More recent
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 49 To stupefy
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 74 Hunters' aids
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 82 Symbol for selenium
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 100 Legends
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 140 Exclamation
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 149 Banquet
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 153 Sleeveless garments
 154 To piece
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 160 To place
 164 Honey-maker
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Solution on page 30

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Terrible toll of auto accidents

By ROY MARLER,

President Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

THE National Highway Safety Conference in Ottawa drew nation-wide interest, over 350 representatives from government, business, industry, agriculture, labor, youth and women's organizations and others making the attendance most representative of the nation. In fact it was attended by more than twice the number expected at the Conference. I was the Alberta representative. It may be of interest and is certainly important to note statistically the seriousness of highway traffic incidents in Canada during the last statistical year — 1953.

Registered vehicles	3,430,672
Gasoline consumed, gals.	1,902,515,000
Accidents resulting in death or injury	55,099
Accidents resulting in property damage only	196,003
Total accidents	251,102
Property damage	\$ 46,616,853

Persons killed and injured in highway traffic accidents reveals that 29.9 per cent were drivers, 44.8 per cent passengers and 28.8 per cent pedestrians. Motorcycles and other causes were 2.4 per cent.

Location of traffic accidents in Ontario shows that 41 per cent were in cities, 10 per cent in towns and villages, 28 per cent on highways and 21 per cent on country and township roads. On the basis of road location 27 per cent occurred at street intersections, 21 per cent between street intersections, 9 per cent at rural intersections, 28 per cent on straight roads. With respect to direction of travel, 64 per cent of highway accidents occurred while going straight ahead, 10 per cent occurred while stopped or parked.

On the action of the driver, 30 per cent occurred as a result of too much speed or too fast a speed for prevailing conditions, 16 per cent from being on the wrong side of the road, 24 per cent did not have the right of way, and 19 per cent drove off the road.

How did it happen to the pedestrians? Twenty-five per cent of highway accidents occurred crossing at street intersections, 25 per cent crossing between street intersections, 20 per cent coming from behind parked vehicles, and 14 per cent in crossing highways.

How did weather affect motor traffic accidents? Sixty-four per cent happened when weather conditions were clear, 17 per cent cloudy or foggy, 12 per cent rainy and 7 per cent in snow or sleet.

With regard to the effect of road conditions on traffic accidents — 63 per cent of the accidents happened when roads were dry, 20 per cent under wet conditions and 17 per cent in mud, snow and ice.

Death rates in Canada by age of people per hundred thousand population — those 65 years and over showed the highest accident rate, next came those between 15 and 24 years of age.

Of the fatal injuries by all types of accident and violence 34 per cent were caused by road transport accidents, and of personal injuries head fractures accounted for 2,870 out of the total of 9,870. In Alberta in 1954 motor vehicle traffic accidents killed 82 drivers, 68 passengers, 32 pedestrians — also injured 1,305 drivers, 1,872 passengers and 562 pedestrians.

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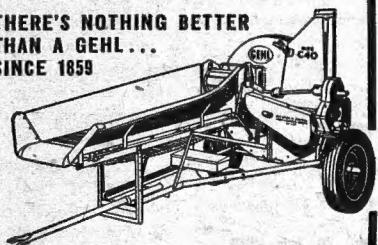


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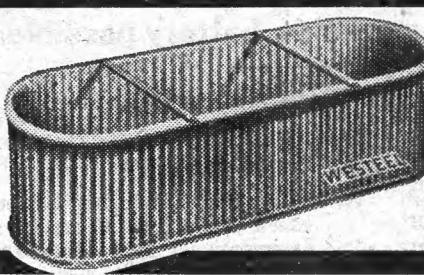
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What's news at Inco?



Fleet experience suggests that savings in battery inspection, and maintenance costs are as important as the long life, temperature and power output charac-

teristics of this new Sintered Plate Nickel-Cadmium Battery. Because this battery does not fume it can be located inside the truck cab or in the back of the bus.

Once a year water is added. Holds its charge in storage. No damage if discharged. The full story is below, and should interest every fleet operator.

NEW BATTERY LASTS 15 YEARS! INCO NICKEL PLAYS IMPORTANT PART

Designed for tough conditions, the new Nickel-Cadmium Battery is capable of successful service at 65° below zero and at 135° above. It has extra starting power and low maintenance costs. Inco aided in development of the special materials that made this remarkable battery possible.

Here are Facts About the Sintered Plate Nickel-Cadmium Battery

Ques. Will it operate in extreme cold and heat?

Ans. Types are available which will start an



Batteries are compact because thin, flexible nylon and plastic separators are used.

engine at 65° below zero F. Can be charged at 65° below zero F. These batteries will not freeze until the temperatures drop below 75° below zero F., and will not be damaged even if they are frozen. At the other extreme these batteries will operate successfully at temperatures as high as 135° F. without damage to the battery.

Ques. What type of battery is it?

Ans. The new Nickel-Cadmium Battery is an alkaline battery, employing potassium hydroxide, rather than acid, as the electrolytic compound.

Ques. What is the Nickel-Cadmium Battery suitable for?

Ans. The Nickel-Cadmium Battery can be used in any type of service where the conventional type of storage battery is employed. *No modification of the charging system or of the electrical system is required.*

Ques. How about storage?

Ans. The Nickel-Cadmium Battery can be stored either charged or uncharged without damage. If stored charged, it will hold its charge for a very long time. At low temperatures there is practically no loss of charge. This means that the battery can be left out all winter and it will be ready for work in the spring. With this battery, fleet operators need no "battery room". *Cycling of batteries in stock is eliminated.*

Ques. How does it compare in size and weight with other batteries?

Ans. In a truck or bus a Nickel-Cadmium Battery half the size of a conventional battery will give twice the starting power at low temperatures and is much lighter.

Ques. Does it give off fumes?

Ans. The Sintered Plate Nickel-Cadmium Battery does not give off noxious or corrosive fumes. It can safely be installed under the rear seat of a bus, away from the damaging effect of salt and gravel.

Ques. Can heavy-duty types be obtained?

Ans. They are giving good service starting railway diesels and operating railway signal systems and in many tough jobs.

Ques. Will they soon be available in Canada?

Ans. Canadian-made batteries are already available and in use in limited quantities in Canada.

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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED - 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

"Trade" means more than selling

NOT so long ago the United States government asked for tenders for generators, transformers and other electrical equipment required for the newly constructed Chief Joseph dam in Oregon. A British firm submitted a price which was \$964,043.00 under the lowest bid by a United States company. But the award was to firms in the Pittsburgh area where, it was stated, "there was substantial unemployment." It cost the British firm something like \$60,000 to prepare material for its bid. The British government, quite naturally, was displeased over the incident.

The United States secretary of agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, has been castigated European nations for not buying enough U. S. farm products. Mr. Benson knows quite well, however, that to sell a nation must buy. The United States has been rolling up trade surpluses running into many millions of dollars a year for quite a few years. If that nation ever expects to continue to enjoy an expansive trade it must buy goods and services from other nations to even the terms of trade.

★

Alberta Marketing Board act an innocuous measure

THE province of Alberta has a Farm Marketing Board law. It was passed at the special session of the legislature, following the recent provincial election. The measure received lukewarm support and its terms appear to be so stiff that it will be virtually impossible ever to establish a marketing board under the act.

The products covered by the act include hogs, poultry and poultry products, vegetables, honey, cheese, and forage crop seeds. The procedure provides that when a group of producers of any of those products ask for a marketing board the provincial government will conduct a plebiscite to ascertain the attitude of all producers. Then 51 per cent of all producers must vote in favor before the board will be established.

That does not mean that 51 per cent of those voting will carry — it is 51 per cent of everyone engaged in the business. If, for instance, a honey board is asked for and there are 5,000 honey producers in Alberta and only 2,050 vote, every ballot must be in favor or the scheme is defeated.

Roy Marler, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, commented that the voting procedure outlined is unfair and that the establishment of a board under the regulations is virtually impossible. He is right. Our opinion is that there has not been sufficient interest and enthusiasm on the part of producers for any marketing boards, and the members of the legislature sensed that and so passed an innocuous and unworkable measure.

It might have been better to have no law at all than the present vitiated act.

There is no use asking for the moon

CANADIAN farmers have been provided with a modest degree of price protection for a number of farm products, through the maintenance of floor prices provided by a federal government act.

The establishment of such floors came about from a promise made by the late Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in 1943, when he stated: "If to help win the war the farmers are asked to accept a ceiling on prices, we believe they are entitled to a floor on their products to insure them against an agricultural depression after the war."

In implementing the assurance of the then prime minister of Canada the Agricultural Support Act was passed in 1944, and was provided with a revolving fund of \$200,000,000. Under the act the floor price for butter is fixed at 58c a lb., the price of eggs 38c for grade A large at Toronto, and the price of hogs 25c a lb. dressed weight at Toronto.

There is no floor price under grains, except the initial prices set by the Wheat Board each year. This year that price for wheat is \$1.40 basis No. 1 Northern at the terminals at the Lakehead and the Pacific coast for barley 96c for 2CW at the Lakehead, and for oats 65c for 2 CW in the same location.

Price assistance has also been given under the act on the marketing of apples, beans, honey, skim milk and cheddar cheese produced mainly in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

The total cost to the federal treasury of the operations of the Act up until last year was a little over \$83½ millions. Included therein was the cost of maintaining prices on livestock during the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan in 1952, which totalled about \$70 millions. That happening was a national calamity and had to be treated as such. If the \$70 millions is subtracted from the total cost, the net balance is about \$13½ million dollars, rather a modest sum for the period involved and the coverage provided.

There has been agitation by some farm leaders in the west that floor prices should be based on parity, such as is being done in the United States. The result in the U. S. is that some \$10 billions of government money is now involved and mountainous surpluses have been created. There are 165,000,000 people in that nation to consume most of the farm production and in Canada there are only 16,000,000 people. U. S. farmers have far greater political power than have Canadian farmers.

There is not the slightest chance that any government that could be elected in Canada would provide farmers in this country with floor prices comparable to those received by United States farmers.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has developed a formula for parity for wheat, oats, barley, corn for grain, hogs, eggs, cheese, butter and concentrated milk products. It has suggested to the federal government that floor prices be established within a range of 65 to 85 per

cent of the fair relationship prices. Such would sustain agriculture on a fairly sound basis, if all goes well, and would prevent the building up of huge surpluses.

There is no use "asking for the moon." You'll never get it!

★

Car makers providing many safety devices

THE automobile manufacturers have apparently come to a realization of the fact they must make some contribution to highway safety. The 1956 cars being manufactured by most companies will have many safety devices thereon. The move is commendable if somewhat belated.

The appalling toll of injuries and deaths on the highways of the United States and Canada has aroused public indignation and resentment. In the two countries human slaughter from auto accidents has been running at the rate of about 43,000 a year, and the injury rate is comparably high. The hospitals have been overcrowded due to such accidents and 60 per cent of the cases in Canadian law courts consists of litigation mainly due to auto accidents. The financial loss from such accidents runs to a huge figure.

Among the new safety devices which will appear on 1956 cars are: safety belts anchored to steel plates, deep centre steering wheels which give way slowly under crash impacts, safety door latches to prevent doors from springing open so that the passenger is thrown out, crash cushioning for the instrument panel to prevent cracked skulls, and more secure fastening of the seats, mirrors and other appurtenances.

All these safety devices will provide much more protection for people riding in cars. The manufacturers are doing their part. Now it rests with drivers to be more careful. Those who will not do so should lose their licenses and perhaps even go to jail.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the convention of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers held in Rome, W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool elevators, made a strong plea for the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. The Canadian delegation maintained that the agreement provided a measure of stability in world trade. Member of the I.W.A. will meet in Geneva shortly for preliminary talks on a new agreement. The present one expires in July, 1956.

* * *

Ezra Taft Benson, United States secretary of agriculture, claims U. S. farmers are being denied their share of European markets. He stated that if European nations continue to maintain discriminatory legislation against U. S. farm products they will be "running a substantial risk of the unfavorable reactions of American farmers." Looks like a threat to cut off U. S. economic aid to Europe if the nations there do not buy more U. S. surplus farm products.

Concern over exports of Alberta's natural gas

VISION and progressive action in the marketing of potential gas production in Alberta has been woefully lacking, according to R. C. Brown, president of Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Co. Ltd. He maintained that the people of the province have been misled into the belief that the export of natural gas will result in a shortage of gas for urban centres.

In our opinion the people of Alberta are justifiably concerned over the prospect of huge exports of natural gas. This province is going to supply over-industrialized Ontario and Quebec with this valuable source of power and heat and the Alberta population, as a whole, will receive comparatively slight and transient benefits therefrom. The final result will be that the cost of gas for heating and for power purposes will go up in this province.

We appreciate the fact that external markets must be found for the gas so that industries may be established in Alberta and by-products may be extracted. We also realize that it would be foolish to sit on our gas supplies indefinitely. But the utilization of gas for power purposes provides the one real opportunity for the development of a degree of industry in Alberta, an increase in urban population and a broader market for farm products.

The primary concern of Alberta people should be the retention of sufficient gas reserves within the boundaries of the province to provide for industrial needs and heating purposes. Alberta is at the peak of Canada's freight rates, must import most of the requirements of manufactured goods from the east by means of long freight hauls, and must pay the freight on the bulk of the exports herefrom. Low cost natural gas is one outstanding asset.

*

Why the farm labor force has declined

THE farm labor force in Canada is now placed at 14 per cent of the nation's total labor force. A generation ago it was 25 per cent. That means that in a single generation the number of people employed on Canadian farms has declined by 11 per cent.

The principle reason for the decline is farm mechanization. "Automation" (to use a newly coined word) on the farm has cut down the labor force substantially and at the same time contributed to greater farm productivity. Farmers in the prairie provinces are producing 40 per cent more farm products with far less labor with no increase in acreage, than was produced in pre-war years. Contributory factors towards increased production are: the providing by scientists of new and better varieties of grain; the use of herbicides for weed destruction and improved insecticides for the extermination of insect pests; and the adoption of new methods of soil cultivation. With these aids an alert and efficient farm population has been enabled to produce abundantly.

Statistics demonstrate that the output per farm worker in Canada and the United States has increased to a greater extent in the past century than in world agricultural history. It was about 80 centuries ago, according to discoveries in Mesopotamia, that primitive man turned from a nomadic life to farming.

A century and a half ago it took the efforts of 19 people living on farms to produce enough food for themselves and for one person living in a town. Today the situation is reversed and about 19 per cent of the people on the land can supply the nation's food needs and provide substantial surpluses for export.

Industrial workers can now buy more food with the earnings of one hour of labor than in any period in history.

In England in the Middle Ages it took several days work to buy a bushel of wheat. In 1929 one hour of labor bought 6½ lbs. of bread. Today one hour of labor buys 10½ lbs. of bread.

It is the amazing increase in farm productivity that has been brought about by farm mechanization in the hands of an enterprising and energetic farm population, which has resulted in the decline in the farm labor force — that and the contribution of scientists to the agricultural industry.

*

Commissions' reports should be condensed

THE Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agricultural and Rural life in that province has presented a number of reports. The commission under the chairmanship of Prof. W. B. Baker made a most intensive research into the farm problems of Saskatchewan and correlated an immense amount of material into voluminous reports.

What we would like to see, and what we believe is needed, is a concise resume of the commission's recommendations in a pamphlet of half a dozen pages. It would take interminable hours to wade through the voluminous reports which so far have been issued by the commission. Very few people have the time or the inclination to do so.

Holding Royal Commissions to study the various phases of important problems is a common practise in Canada. However, their reports are always of such length that they are usually read and digested by a merely handful of people.

During World War 2, when the burden of the prime ministership of Great Britain was resting on the shoulders of Winston Churchill, he insisted that all reports presented to him should be condensed to one page. It is remarkable how much real information can be squeezed into a page or two.

*

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Province of Saskatchewan has placed a stone marker on the grave of Gabriel Dumont, "Prince of the Plains", who brilliantly led a handful of Metis through the major skirmishes of the 1885 rebellion. Dumont, a half breed, was a skilled horseman, a professional sharpshooter and a famous buffalo hunter. He died in 1906.

Economic and Military Aid given by United States

SINCE the end of World War 2 up to the end of the last fiscal year, military and economic aid given by the United States to foreign countries reached the huge sum of \$46,847,000,000. An additional sum of \$4,300,000,000 will be provided in the present fiscal year and \$4,700,000,000 is forecast for fiscal year following. That would bring the total at the end of the 1956 fiscal year up to \$55,800,000,000.

A commission under the chairmanship of ex-president Herbert Hoover has been studying the subject of foreign aid and recently presented a report to the U.S. Congress. It recommended, that aid to recovered, booming Europe should cease, that more practical assistance be given to nations in Asia and Africa, and that supervision should be tightened over the 24 federal units which administer aid overseas.

The foreign aid extended by the United States saved Europe from the domination of Soviet Russia, and probably prevented a disastrous war. But it did not gain much in the way of friendship for the U. S. A. Gratitude is not one of the human virtues. Soviet Russia certainly did not go out of the way to make presents to the dominated nations. Tito's rebellion was caused principally by the Russian policy of taking too much from Yugoslavia without payment.

Notwithstanding the fact that the foreign aid policy of the U. S. has created a heavy financial burden for the taxpayers of that nation, and that the Hoover commission recommended restrictions, it is likely that, for some years at least, the liberal policy will be continued. No one knows how long the "cold war" will last. Furthermore, there is the additional factor that \$3 out of every \$4 appropriated for foreign aid is spent in the United States for commodities, services, machinery and other items. That expenditure helps to maintain employment and good times.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If the present tries to sit on judgment on the past it will lose the future. — Churchill.

* * *

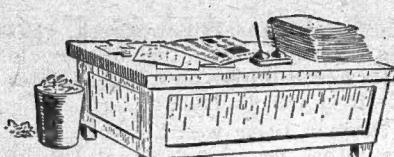
The most vital of all materials is food. Unlike steel, copper, aluminum, rubber and wood, food has no substitutes. We either have it or we do not have it. With it all things are possible. Without it planes and tanks give no security. — Selected.

* * *

The increasing population of the United States is the most hopeful prospect for the continuation of meat exports from Canada to the big republic. On June 1 the U.S. population hit 165 million, and is still growing at the rate of one new person every twelve seconds.

* * *

The International Wheat Agreement provides the one means whereby a reasonable floor price can be maintained. Without the agreement cut-throat competition is sure to develop among wheat exporting nations. None will benefit. It is questionable, too, whether the wheat importing nations would obtain lasting beneficial results.



The Editor's Desk

THE FARMER

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings
The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green;
This is the scholar whose immortal pen
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;
These are the lines which heaven-commanded toil
Shows of his need—the Charter of the Soil.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

* * *

Canada cannot go on producing half a billion bushels of wheat a year and expect that the surplus will readily be disposed of. Neither can the United States go on turning out billion bushel wheat crops year after year and expect to sell the surplus on world markets.

* * *

Ezra Benson, secretary of Agriculture in the United States administration, has a scheme to take 40,000,000 acres of farm land out of food production and bonus the farmers at the rate of \$10 to \$12 an acre for seeding such land to grass. Such a plan would cost the United States government \$500 million dollars.

* * *

Destroy your cities and in a year they will be re-built, but destroy your agriculture and grass will grow in the streets of your cities in a year.

Sir Horace Plunkett.

* * *

Sheep numbers in New Zealand now total 39,000,000, and not 35,000,000 as mentioned in this publication in a recent issue. T. C. A. Hislop, high commissioner for New Zealand, stationed at Ottawa, provided me with the correct figure.

* * *

Hon. Stuart Garson, federal minister of justice, told the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council that it should do more advertising of milk. He said one Canadian brewery spent \$1,600,000 in advertising in a single year while the best the Dairy Council has done was to spend \$300,000 in a year. Said Mr. Garson: "only modest efforts are being made to popularize a better product, milk."

* * *

The Manitoba government has arranged for the publishing of a booklet entitled "Laws of Interest to Women." It is written in simple language, which will be a change from the usual legal publications. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Queen's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

* * *

A total of 58,417 immigrants entered Canada in the first six months of this year. In the same period last year the number was 85,76.

* * *

There are more young people in Quebec than any other Canadian province. A recent survey showed the percentage of population over 65 to be, by provinces; Quebec 5.7, Newfoundland 6.5, P. E. Island 9.9, Nova Scotia 8.5, New Brunswick 7.6, Ontario 8.7, Manitoba 8.45, Saskatchewan 8.1, Alberta 7.1 and British Columbia 10.8.

Farm outlook

Hog prices may not decline severely until midwinter, when there may be a drop to the floor (25c Toronto, 18½c Calgary and Edmonton.) The spring crop totalled 4,827,000, up 14 per cent from the previous year. The fall crop is expected to be up 13 per cent from 1954. The U.S. has a slug of pigs.

Beef prices stand a better chance but will be influenced by lower pork prices. There is a good demand for feeders and about the same number as last year may go to the feed lots. That trend is reversed in the U. S.

Poultry prospects appear fairly good. Chick production was down 2½ per cent in Canada and also in the United States. The Sept. 1 report showed storage eggs at 112,000 cases compared with 155,000 cases on the same date last year. Poultry meat in storage is down 4½ million lbs. from last year. Turkeys should be better priced compared with last year.

* * *

Early combines

By TOM BIRD, Foxford, Sask.

PROBABLY the first combines operating in both Saskatchewan and Alberta were Holt combines. Colin Shand and Harry Edmonds, partners farming near Welby, Sask., imported in 1910, a 30 x 42 Standard Level Land Machine from the Holt Co., Stockton, California. This was ground-driven, had a 20-foot header and was hauled along by a 30-60 Hart-Parr gas tractor.

In 1912 the Elizabeth Farm Co. of Tilley, Alberta, operated a Holt harvester drawn by a 60 H.P. Holt cat gas tractor. The year 1912 also saw F. W. Foss importing on 8-foot machine into southern Saskatchewan from Idaho — his power supply, 8 oxen.

By the way, most of these facts are derived from an article written for "Saskatchewan History" by Lewis H. Thomas, Sask. Archivist.

Combine harvesters are far from being a new thing. Its a bit staggering to consider that they had been thought out and made to work successfully in the U.S. and Australia, long before the Custer Massacre or Confederation. Here are a few interesting dates:

1828—First U.S. patent for combine harvester.

1836—First successful machine built in Michigan.

1843—John Ridley first to combine wheat in Australia.

1850—Combine harvester appears in California.

1880—Factories in California turn out huge machines, cutting up to 24 feet and requiring 36 horses, or mules, as motive power. On display at the Western Development Museum at Saskatoon there is a 1918 Holt self-propelled combine with caterpillar treads.

* * *

Reminiscing

First baby: "If I had my life to live over again I would be a bottle baby."

Second baby: "Why do you say that?"

First baby: "I'm tired of having cigarette ashes dropped in my eyes."

* * *

Geometry, Not Grammar

The pretty young teacher was instructing her grammar class in the conjugation of the verb "to love."

"Bobby," she said, "can you tell me what it is when I say 'I love, you love, he loves'?"

"That," said the precocious little fellow, "is one of them triangles where somebody gets shot."



"Want some help with your homework, Dad?"

It's a good thing young Ted is only joking.

If his Dad took him up on that offer, Ted would soon find himself floundering in a sea of facts about family income management, succession duties, taxes, wills, trusts, business insurance and other related subjects!

You see, Ted's father is a typical life underwriter—a man who has not only been trained for his job, but keeps up-to-date by constant study. For the uses of life insurance are more extensive today than they used to be. And the men who represent companies in this business now advise you with increased skill.

Doing this calls for more than study. It takes real understanding of people's needs. And since each family's needs are different, the company representative offers valuable guidance in making plans to fit these needs—individually.

All in all, the life insurance man you deal with today is a very good man to know. And his progress is another reflection of the many ways in which the life insurance business has developed with the times to meet your changing needs!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

Comprising more than 50 Canadian, British and U.S. Companies

Pioneer farmers who grew Alberta's first wheat crops

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

THE first white man who reached the Province of Alberta saw a region inhabited by Indians who lived mainly by hunting. Great herds of buffalo pastured on the southern prairies while in the parklands and wooded regions of the more northerly areas deer, moose and smaller animals were found in abundance. The lucrative fur trade attracted the white men and the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Fur Company established trading posts where the Indians could come to exchange their furs and hides for trinkets and commodities. At these posts the employees of the companies planted gardens to supply themselves with fresh vegetables. Surprisingly large yields of vegetables of excellent quality encouraged the traders to extend their efforts. They were the first gardeners in Alberta.

The disappearance of the buffalo in the early 70's created a serious food situation for the Indians. The Canadian government imported cattle in order to fulfill the terms of the treaty which provided that the natives should be supplied with meat. The cattle thrived on the nutritious prairie grass and this encouraged ranchers to go into the business on the broad plains which once supported millions of head of buffalo. The first "round up" was held at Macleod in 1881 and by the spring of 1883 there were 75,000 head of cattle in the province. The golden era of the range men lasted till 1890 when the influx of homesteaders commenced. The government cancelled leases in 1896, allowing ranchers to purchase 10 per cent of the total at \$1.25 an acre.

The railroad reached Calgary in the fall of 1883. It was completed to the Pacific coast in 1885. A branch line was built into Edmonton in 1891 and to Macleod in 1892. Lethbridge was connected with the main line in 1892 by a narrow-gauge track. In 1905 the Canadian Northern Railway reached Edmonton.

Small patches of grain were grown in various places in the province in the pioneer years. Peter Pond, a fur trader from the United States, raised potatoes and other vegetables at Pond's Fort, 30 miles up the Athabasca River from Lake Athabasca, in 1779. He may have grown a little grain. Certainly he was the first man in Alberta to grow a garden. Harmon, an employee of the North West Fur Company, grew a little barley at Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River in 1809. An extract from his diary of July 21st, 1809, relates: "We have cut our barley and it is the finest I have ever seen."

Between 1857 and 1860 Captain John Palliser, an Irishman in the service of the British government, was given charge of an expedition to explore the Canadian prairies and Rockies. He relates that vegetables were grown near old Bow Fort which is located about 60 miles west of Calgary.

William Cust

It is generally accepted that William Cust, who farmed at St. Albert, northeast of Edmonton, was the first commercial grain grower in Alberta. He was a native of Derry County, Ireland, and went to California in the gold rush of 1849. Latterly he went into fur trading and established a post on the Peace River which he later sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. With the money he

received he bought land at St. Albert. He was the first man to import a self-binder into Alberta. The bundles were tied by wire instead of binder twine, as used nowadays.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail gave the following description of this pioneer farmer in 1881:

"Whilst referring to the surrounding district, (Edmonton), I may mention the most extensive farmer is Mr. Cust, whose farm is contiguous to the St. Albert mission. He has been on his present farm for five years. He had this year 180 acres of wheat, yielding 30 bushels to the acre, 36 acres of barley, yielding 36 bushels to the acre and 12 acres of oats, yielding 25 bushels to the acre. The grain crop this past season has been lighter than in former years owing to the cold, wet weather, altogether exceptional until the past two seasons."

The late A. C. Fraser, secretary of the National Dairy Council of Canada, Ottawa, was formerly manager of the Edmonton branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada and in that capacity became acquainted with William Cust. Mr. Fraser told the author that Cust was a delightful character and as honest as the sun.

"My impression is that his (Cust's) first venture was the 'Cut Bank Lake' farm now owned by the Croziers," wrote Mr. Fraser. "Bill was a customer of the bank when I was manager. His credit was of the highest. About 1910 he had a loan of around \$1,000 unsecured. He also had owing to him a mortgage of a much larger sum. He called on me one morning and said, 'Fraser, I am going to die soon. I have read my Bible through twice this winter and I am ready as soon as I pay off my debts, and that I will do as soon as I can sell that mortgage. The sale is arranged as soon as I bring in the title and I will be back tomorrow with it.' Bill drove home to his farm at St. Albert, sat down to his evening meal, and died."

Steele and Inglis

Two other pioneer wheat growers were Dick Steele and Billy Inglis who produced a wheat crop in the Beaver Lake district, 18 miles west of Vegreville, in 1882, and hence are entitled to share in the honor of being listed among Alberta's first genuine wheat farmers.

A. L. Horton, publisher of the Vegreville Observer, presents a well-authenticated case on behalf of Steele and Inglis. He writes:

"May I quote from an article appearing in the Observer in March, 1909, relative to early farming in the Beaver Lake district just 18 miles west of Vegreville. The article is written by the late Henry Deby, himself an early settler in that district and conversant with everything which took place. Mr. Deby said, 'it was in the year 1881 that the thin edge of the wedge, or of the plow, was inserted (at Beaver Lake) when two white men, whose names posterity will retain as Dick Steele and Billy Inglis, pitched their tent and turned the first furrow on the east shore of the lake. They cut their first crop in 1882 of wheat, oats and barley. The wheat was Club and some of it was put in as late as May 24th. The rainfall was abundant, the season favorable, most of the grain was cut in August and furnished an excellent yield and sample. I might add that the Dick Steele mentioned was a brother of the late Sir Sam Steele.'

Peace River Pioneers

It should not be overlooked that in 1875 Professor John Macoun, of the federal department of agriculture, saw fine wheat which had been grown by the Oblate fathers at Fort Chipewyan. He took a sample with him and showed it at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia where it won first prize for red spring wheat. The bushelage was small, however, and not on a commercial scale.

Another early wheat producer was Reverend J. Gough Brick, Anglican missionary at Dunvegan, who arrived there in 1882. The Edmonton Bulletin of June 15th, 1942, under the heading, "Fifty Years Ago," published an article from the files of that paper of 1892 which dealt with the activities of Rev. Mr. Brick. It said:

"In 1885 he commenced cultivation of a farm at Old Wives Lake on the rear of Fort Dunvegan, where raising crops has been a success for the past 40 years." This direct quotation from the pioneer Edmonton paper would place agriculture on the Dunvegan flat back to 1852. What sort of crops did they grow?

According to the well-informed N. H. Soars, librarian at Peace River town, the first white man at Dunvegan was Alexander McKenzie, on May 11, 1793, two days out from the Forks (above Peace River) in search of the Western Ocean. In March, 1804, David Thompson, surveyor for the Nor-West Company, camped there on his return from Rocky Mountain House and marked the spot for a post, and building was commenced in the winter of 1805-06.

"The Rev. J. Gough Brick, after five years at Dunvegan, moved his mission settlement to Shaftesbury, 15 miles above Peace River town. He raised \$5,000 in Eastern Canada to buy a complete farming outfit, including a thresher, in 1888. In 1893 with wheat grown there he won the world's championship at the Chicago fair — a feat duplicated by Herman Trellie, Peace River farmer, some 35 years later."

Pioneers in the South

The first wheat produced in Southern Alberta was grown in the Fort Macleod district. Joseph McFarland took up land east of that town, broke some of it up in 1881 and seeded 80 acres to wheat and oats in 1882. The Macleod Gazette, in its issue of December 14, 1882, reported: "Joseph McFarland has finished his threshing. He has 2,000 bushels of grain of which 250 is wheat. He is hauling the grain to town with an eight-horse team and two wagons."

McFarland came to Alberta from his birthplace in the north of Ireland. When he reached Fort Macleod he decided to go into the dairy business and brought 25 to 30 cows in from Montana. His main milk customers were the Mounted Police located at the fort. The police also needed oats for their horses and were paying \$1.70 a bushel for same, so the Irishman started to grow oats. Then a promoter came down from Calgary and promised to build a grist mill if wheat was grown so McFarland seeded wheat. The mill was never built and the wheat was sold for chicken feed.

Along about the same time David J. Grier also grew wheat in the Fort Macleod region. He came to the fort with the Mounted Police in 1877 and was at Blackfoot Crossing when the treaty with Crowfoot was signed the same year. He spent the next few years on the Mounted Police farm at Pincher Creek and in 1880 took his discharge and homesteaded on the Oldman river, 6 miles west of Fort Macleod. In 1886 Mr. Grier moved to another farm 7 miles north of Fort

Macleod, on the Willow Creek. His son, Norman, has the 67-year-old farm and still lives on it and operates it. It is still productive.

Norman Grier was not born when his father first grew wheat but he recalls that his father told him he grew a small acreage of that cereal in 1882 or 1883, some of which was sold to the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort Macleod. The seed was obtained from Brandon, Man., and the grain was cut with a wire binder, made by the Harris Co. A few years later a threshing machine was purchased. It was powered by ten horses.

Pincher Creek Pioneers

The first wheat grown in the Pincher Creek district, one of Alberta's pioneer areas, was seeded by Francis Wilcock who settled in that locality in 1882. In 1883 he planted wheat from one head of Dawson's Golden Chaff. The mice ate the most of it. In 1884 he placed what was left in a flour barrel to keep it away from the mice. All the grain harvested therefrom was planted in a garden spot in 1885. In 1886 he had about an acre of wheat.

A. M. Morden, of Pincher Creek, obtained some of the Willock wheat and started to grow the grain on a commercial scale. In 1893 he sent an exhibit to the world's fair at Chicago and received therefor the Award of Merit. A copy of a certificate issued to Mr. Morden by the Chicago World Fair, 1893, is framed and hanging in the municipal office at Pincher Creek at the present time. While not historically correct, as obviously Mr. Willock grew wheat previously the certificate bears this inscription:—

"The first wheat on record in the Pincher Creek district was grown by A. M. Morden, of Pincher Creek, and received the Award of Merit at the Chicago World Fair, 1893. The wheat was sown April 25th and harvested August 20th, yield 53½ bushels, weight 65½ lbs. to the bushel. He also received the Award of Merit for oats and barley at that time. Oats were sown April 29th, harvested August 12th, yield 85 bushels to the acre, weight 49½ lbs. per bushel; barley sown May 5th, harvested August 10th, yield 40 bushels per acre, weight 54 pounds per bushel."

Dr. George Duche, an old-timer of Cardston district, shipped the first carload of wheat from that point in 1899. In those days there were no farms between Lethbridge and Cardston and Macleod and Cardston. There were just long, lonesome prairie trails, miles and miles of bald prairie with little shacks or dug-outs here and there.

Dr. Duche made a deal with an agent of a milling company in Calgary and obtained 72c a bushel for his wheat, sacked and delivered at Macleod. Some 1,400 bushels of wheat were sacked on the Duche farm, loaded on 14 wagons, each pulled with four-horse teams and hauled to Macleod. It took two days to drive that distance.

In the last 50 years the average Canadian farm has increased in size from 124 to 279 acres, and in value of land, buildings, machinery and livestock from \$3,500 to \$15,000. In just the past 15 years the number of Canadians employed on farms has decreased from 1,100,000 to about 800,000 — while in the same period the number of Canadians employed in manufacturing has increased from 650,000 to more than 1,300,000.

* * *

A farm business study of seven farms in widely separated districts of British Columbia has arrived at an average labor earnings of \$2,180, with a range from \$1,543 to \$3,403.

What's the best buy for my feed-lot?

By GRANT MacEWAN

ONCE again a cattle fattening program will be seen as a practical means of cashing-in on surplus grains and other feeds of which there are abundance. Mid-western cattlemen, it seems, have everything to gain by such enterprise because the most profitable place to conduct feeding operations is on the farms close to the source of feeds. Although the practice of winter fattening has progressed slowly in Western Canada, it must be seen as sounder economics to feed western grains to western cattle in the west than to be fattening western cattle with western grains in the East.

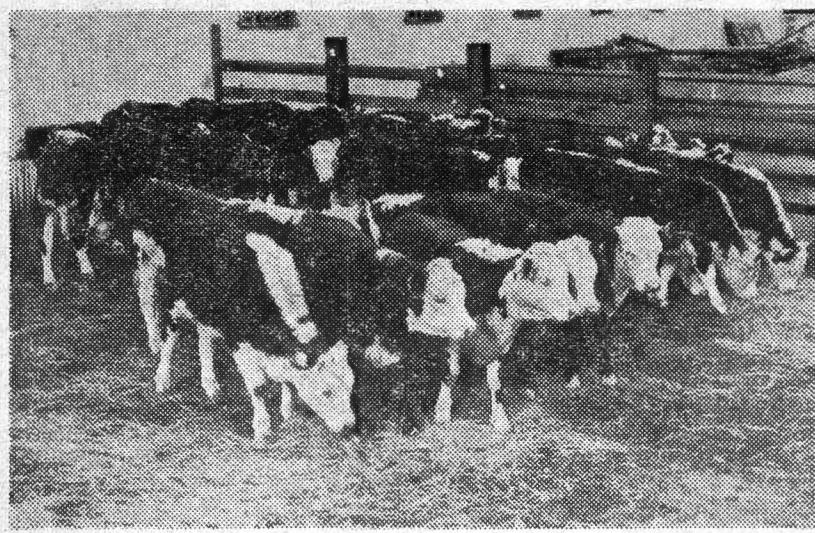
Of course there is no guarantee about the price of finished cattle next spring but taking one year with another, there has been a worthwhile profit in farm fattening and the first operation upon which ultimate profit will depend is selection of feeder stock.

Thus, the person who must purchase his cattle for feeding may reasonably ask a series of pertinent questions and seek the answers: Where can I obtain good feeder cattle? What about breed and type in the animals of my selection? Will I buy steers or heifers? Will calves, yearlings or two-year-olds be best for my purpose? And can I expect feeders of the highest quality and highest price to be most profitable?

The typiest cattle will be short in legs and neck, big and heavy in frame, with well sprung ribs, good in rump and thigh development, strong in constitution as shown by depth at the heart, and free from roughness. Experienced cattle feeders place great emphasis on heads, looking for broad foreheads and wide muzzles. But having made a statement about the desirability of beef type in feeder cattle, we might be telling only half the story if we failed to mention that the plainer grades of feeder cattle bought at lower prices have frequently shown the biggest margin and the best net profit in feeding operations. Indeed, there are those practical feed-lot operators who buy only the lower priced cattle of medium quality in order to gain the bigger margins, and accept the fact they may not have the potential market toppers.

If feeder cattle are growthy and show approved beef type, the actual breed colors are not so important. Between feeder animals showing Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeding, there will be little or no practical difference but if there is any choice, the buyer should certainly take the breed of his preference. After all, if there is a "best breed" in beef cattle, it is likely to be the breed one likes best.

The next question is about sex in



Feeder calves showing good type.

Good feeder cattle are widely available at this season of year and it may be that the person desiring to buy will not have to go far from home. Suitable cattle may be bought on a neighboring farm although there is often the problem of establishing just prices when the deal is to be made this way. The alternative is to buy on the public stock yards, at a recognized Feeder Show and Sale or direct from a grower in the ranch country.

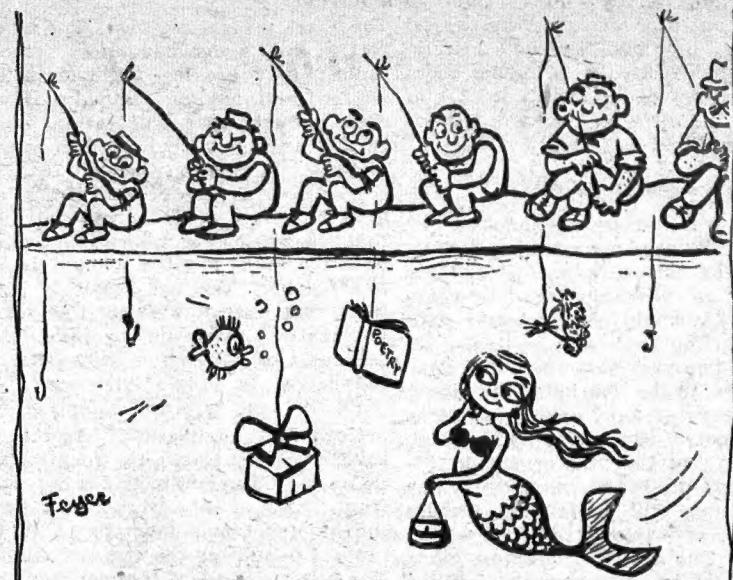
The prospective cattle feeder will have to decide for himself where he can obtain the best value but at least he can dispel that fear which has lingered in some quarters, that ranch-bred cattle carrying brands are too wild to be good feeders. On the contrary, ranch cattle are generally well bred and uniform in type and capable of making excellent candidates for feed-lot purposes. Their hardiness is in their favor and in finishing evenly, a car load of selected ranch cattle are likely to do better than a load of farm animals fed the same way.

Beef Type Cattle

It should not have to be repeated that cattle showing beef type and breeding will make the most satisfactory feeders and they alone can be finished to top the fat cattle market.

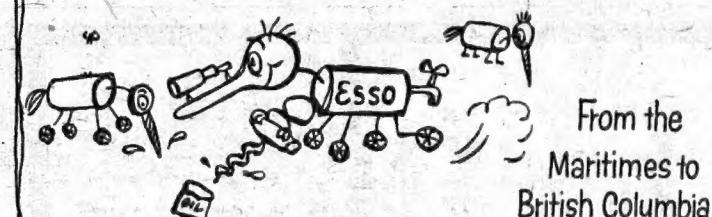
the feeder cattle. There may be times when thin cows would be good candidates for feed-lot but for the most part, the operators decision will be between steers and heifers. At the calf stage, the choice is not of great importance because heifers are roughly as satisfactory as steers. The reason for this lies in the fact that when heifer calves are sold as yearlings, the meat trade will take them without any substantial discount. At one year of age, those fat heifers are not likely to be in calf and they have not yet started to show cowy characteristics. Moreover, while the gains on heifer calves will not be quite up to those on steer calves, the heifers have the advantage of fattening more quickly. When it takes 230 days of feeding to bring the steer calves to market-topping prime, the heifers in the same feed-lot will be ready at 200 or 210 days. The net result is that many operators who specialize in calf feeding would as soon have heifers as steers; but the longer heifers are carried beyond the yearling stage, the more discrimination they will suffer on the market.

There are two lessons to be learned from this, the first that if heifers are to go for beef rather than breeding, there is a special reason for fattening them at an early age; secondly, any



COMPETITION IS TOUGH!

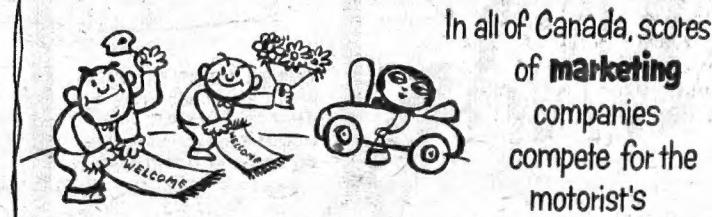
Competition is tough in the oil business, too. While we believe Imperial is the **best** oil company in Canada, it's far from the only one. We're beset on all sides by healthy competitors.



From the Maritimes to British Columbia

more than 240 companies are competing in the **search** for crude oil.

In 45 refineries from Halifax to Vancouver, 24 companies **refine** this crude oil into hundreds of useful oil products.



In all of Canada, scores of **marketing** companies compete for the motorist's and home owner's dollar.

In all its operations from coast to coast, Imperial Oil faces **competition** which is vigorous and resourceful, benefiting both the industry and the consumer.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

feed-lot operator who proposes to feed yearling or two-year-old heifers, should make sure he is buying them at a price which will protect him against the discount they will experience when sold as fattened stock.

Ages of Feeders

Now, what about age of feeders? What is the case for selecting recently weaned calves to be fattened for market as yearlings or long-yearlings? Or would one be better with long-yearling feeders to be turned off as fat two-year-olds, or long two-year-olds to be marketed at about three years of age? Such questions are repeated again and again each year. Again the answer should depend upon the conditions under which the animals will be fed but certain general principles can serve as guides. The best and cheapest gains are made by young cattle. When yearling and two-year-old cattle take 550 pounds of grain, exclusive of roughage, to make a hundred pounds of gain in weight, feeder calves may be expected to make the same gain with little more than 450 pounds.

Clearly, the feeder calves can make the most economical use of feed and that is a big factor, but a great many of the country's cattlemen continue to buy older cattle. Why?

There are several reasons. The older cattle are somewhat more "fool-proof"; they are less inclined to go off feed and, having attained most of their growth, they will fatten more readily and do it on a plainer range of feeds. More than that, the calf is a "long-keep" feeder, requiring at least 200 days, while the two-year-old that classifies as a "short-keep" may be made ready for the butcher in 75 to 90 days. The net result is that many big operators favor the yearling cattle, preferring to leave the fattening of calves for baby beef of fed calves to people who can give them the best care and attention.

Now, what of quality? As this is being written, prices for feeder cattle on the Calgary Stock Yards range from a high of 17½ cents a pound for the best of them, down to 11 or 12 cents a pound for the common kinds. The selected feeders commanding the top prices show good breeding, excellent beef conformation and considerable flesh. They are "short-keep" cattle and the kind which, with good feeding, are assured of the honor of topping the market a few months hence.

The Profit Margin

Nobody knows what the top market price will be when these feeders are fat. If it happens to be 21 cents,

there will be a margin of 3½ cents a pound on those 17½-cent feeders. If it should be 17½ cents at the time of sale, there will be no margin. One thing is certain, the selected feeders will be pleasing to watch and work with while they are being fattened. The lower priced feeders, many of which will be carrying odd colors and faulty shape of bodies, will not bring the same pride to the owner, especially when visitors come to the farm; they may never be good enough to top the market but, on the other hand, their gains can be excellent and they may manage to show a bigger margin between buying and selling prices than the stylish feeders. A lot of commercial cattlemen are buying the medium grades of feeders and hoping for the best possible combination of good gains, good quality when finished and big margin. It is worth remembering that thin cattle if healthy, make the best gains.

In any case, the matter of margin is not to be overlooked. In the view of many observant cattlemen, the increased weight is the fattening opera-

tions pays for the feed while return for labor and net profit must be found in the margin. While nobody will be consistently successful in guessing market prices months in advance, it is not too much to hope for a margin of at least three cents a pound, in other words, that the feeder cattle placed in the pens in October or November at 16 cents a pound will be worth at least 19 cents when finished and ready for the public market.

Last of all, nothing is more important in selecting feeders than health and natural vigor. Thin, healthy cattle will return the most meat per ton of feed but unhealthy animals cannot be economical producers.

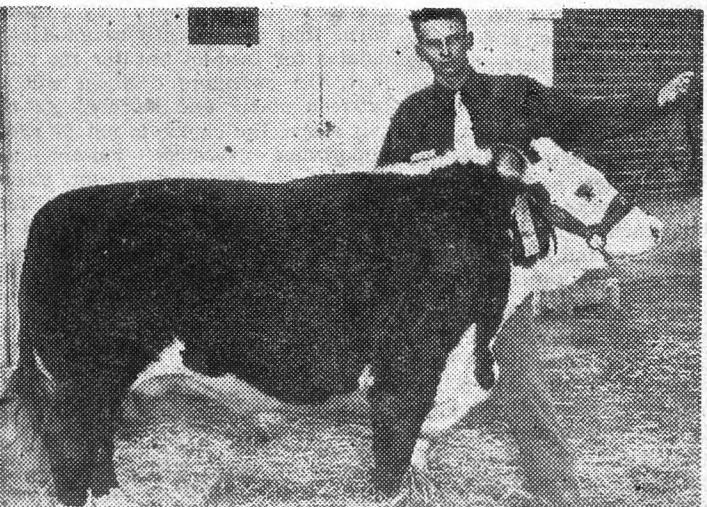
An arrangement has been entered into with the U.S. government to reduce the duty on imports of Canadian turkeys to 12½ per cent ad valorem instead of a straight 10c a lb. The low limit must not be below 5c a lb, however. Turkeys coming into Canada from the U.S. pay a 12½ per cent ad valorem duty.

Champions at the Calgary 4-H Show



Floyd Stryker of Chestermere Club and his grand champion of show.

Floyd Stryker, of Spy Hill farm, west of Calgary, a member of the Chestermere Lake Junior Calf Club, won the grand championship with a Shorthorn steer at the annual calf show and sale held in Calgary last month. His animal was purchased by Safeway Ltd. for 80c a lb. at the sale at the conclusion of the show. The calf weighed 1,000 lbs. It was Floyd's third year in club work. His brother Peter had a calf which ranked 4th and his sister Dorothy's calf was fifth.



Dwaine Jones of Balzac and his reserve grand champion of show.

Dwaine Jones, of Balzac, showed a Hereford steer which won the reserve championship. It weighed 1,050 lbs. and was sold to Jenkins Grocereria Ltd. for 46c a lb. Next highest was James Kinniburgh's Aberdeen-Angus, which weighed 960 lbs. and brought 27½c.

Some 233 calves were entered by 4-H members and an additional 52 in the special pee-wee class.

Purchasers at these 4-H calf sales throughout Alberta pay about \$240,000 a year for the animals. Safeways alone spend about \$80,000 a year. Then the members of the clubs are usually provided with a banquet and entertainment.

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THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Agriculture Notes

Alfalfa roots penetrate the soil to great depths, often exceeding 30 feet.

The first general frost in Alberta occurred on the night of September 9th.

The United Kingdom will buy 30,000 tons of apples, \$2,772,000, worth from Canada and \$1,848,000 from the U.S.A.

Production of durum wheat this year is placed at 22,000,000 bushels, an increase of 15,000,000 over last year's outturn.

The Saskatchewan government is studying a plan to have cement imported via the port of Churchill. While grain exports from that Hudson's Bay Port are growing in volume, there seems to be a dearth of import cargoes.

Preoccupation is a leading cause of car accidents. When a driver's mind is occupied with personal problems he is driving blindly.

Australia will have a carryover of 85 million bushels of wheat and a crop in the current year of about 167 million bushels.

The United States exported 275 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour, while Canada's exports totalled but 251,800,000 bushels.

Up until recently repair parts for farm implements have entered Canada duty free. Now a tariff of 34 per cent has been imposed. Implement dealers are protesting.

During the 1954-55 crop year Canadian flour mills ground 92,408,261 bushels of wheat for flour, produced 20,713,534 barrels of 196 lbs. and exported 9,002,778 barrels.

The Canadian apple crop is estimated at 17,646,000 bushels by the Dominion bureau of statistics. That is an increase of 3,146,000 bushels over last year's production.

This season's prairie wheat crop is of good quality. Early shipments have tested 13.4 per cent protein, far better than last year and close to the long-time average of 13.5 per cent.

The province of Ontario has 21,860,000 head of poultry, by far the largest number of any Canadian province. Alberta comes second with 10,156,000 head and Quebec third with 9,773,000.

Sugar beet production in Southern Alberta is placed at 420,000 tons from 36,500 acres, which is 22,000 less than last year's production. This year's tonnage will produce 110,000 lbs. of sugar.

By purchasing a mineral mixture registered under the Feeding Stuffs act, when mineral supplements are required, feeders can be assured of the standard recommended by the leading Canadian authorities for daily mineral requirements.

Chinook wheat, resistant to sawflies, produces a better sample of grain under dry conditions. In moist areas Thatcher will produce better. New varieties are being developed which will show even greater sawfly resistance than Chinook and will be drouth resistant.

Skunks going through combines during Saskatchewan's harvesting operations caused quite a problem to some farmers, according to R. E. McKenzie, of the provincial department of agriculture. Washing the combine parts with gasoline or solvent might remove the smell from the machine, said Mr. McKenzie, but how do you deodorize grain?

The president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association claims that packing companies are paying truckers and drovers \$2,000,000 a year to direct hog deliveries to their plants. About 90 per cent of deliveries, which total about 2,000,000 hogs a year in that province, go direct to the packing plants, thus evading the public markets and lessening competition.

Oil wells in Saskatchewan are nearing production of one million barrels of oil a month.

F. J. Rossiter, agricultural attache to the United States embassy at Ottawa, on a trip through Western Canada, said Canada and the U.S.A. have an annual exchange of agricultural products to the value of about \$300,000,000. While there has arisen a degree of acrimony at times over certain aspects of this trade, the two nations, through friendly negotiations, can clear up most of the trouble.

The Saskatchewan government is prepared to pay half the cost of a 12,000-mile market road grid system, the total cost of which is estimated at \$50,000,000. It is proposed that the roads should be all-weather gravel, 22 ft. wide and a general right of way 100 feet. It will take 10 years to complete the scheme the success of which depends upon the co-operation of the municipalities.

Alex Johnston, agronomist at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, has conducted experiments at the Stavely Grassland substation. He reports that where grazing has been moderate the yield of grass is higher than when either lightly or heavily grazed. After three years of heavy grazing rough fescue, one of the most useful grasses, has disappeared and weedy types are becoming prevalent. Bare ground is appearing and erosion is becoming a factor of importance.

Last year the United States placed quota restrictions on the imports from Canada of barley to the extent of 27,500,000 bushels for the 12 months ending September 30, 1955, and on oats of 39,313,000 bushels for the period. Recently President Eisenhower announced that no quotas on such imports would be put into effect for the forthcoming year. Canada did not fill its quotas last year. U. S. prices were lower than Canadian laid-down prices.

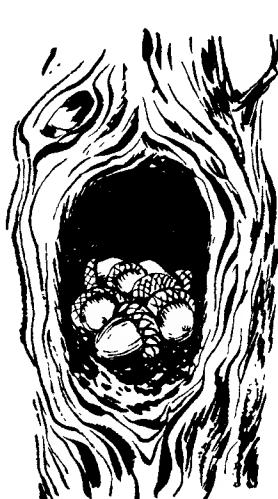


SOME ARE BORN SAVERS

The squirrel does things by instinct. But humans are different. They have to be *taught* just about everything. If you're a farmer, that means teaching your child many things, such as, crop rotation, livestock judging, successful marketing—but, first and foremost, it should mean teaching your child, early in life, to *save*.

Encourage him to open his own Savings Account at the "Royal", and to practice putting aside something on a regular basis. Show him that having something laid away can often make the difference between success and failure. Then (like the squirrel) he'll be prepared for the future.

Ask for a copy of our booklet "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter". It provides a practical pattern of financial training for any parent with growing children, shows you how to encourage them to stand on their own feet in financial matters. It is free at your nearest Royal Bank branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

No Feeling

The three bears were taking a walk in the desert so Goldilocks could eat the little bear's porridge.

Papa Bear sat on a cactus and said, "Ouch!"

Mama Bear sat on a cactus and said, "Ouch!"

The little Bear sat on a cactus and didn't say anything, just sat.

Mama Bear turned to Papa Bear and said, "Pa, I hope we are not raising one of those Dead End Kids."

* * *

Non-operating railway workers want a pay increase of 18c and other benefits, which would add \$70 millions to railway operating costs and launch a new round of freight rate increases.



Half a million dollars paid out every working day to policyholders, beneficiaries, and annuitants of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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Graphic account of Blackfoot treaty

By C. H. STOUT

ONLY four years after the Northwest Mounted Police force was created and moved into the great plains to check Indian wars, the menace of whisky traders, and the threat of redskin invasion from the south, the most important document in the early history of Alberta was signed at a dramatic meeting on the banks of the South Saskatchewan river sixty miles east of where Calgary stands today.

This was the Blackfoot Crossing Treaty whereby the warlike Blackfoot Nation, the Stoney and Sarcee tribes of the south, numbering thousands of warriors, agreed to accept the authority and supervision of the Canadian government and the "White Mother", Queen Victoria in return for protection, food guarantees and assurance that they would be spared further ravages from ruthless American traders who were demoralizing the tribes with poisonous liquor.

In September, 1877, the treaty was signed on behalf of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Laird of the Northwest Territories and by Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, assistant commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, and others, while the great Indian leader Chief Crowfoot and numerous other chieftains signed for the Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stoney tribes.

The reason for the famous treaty, its purpose and its far-reaching beneficial effect on the subsequent development of the west in general and Alberta in particular, are well known today, but details of the ceremony itself became obscured when the leading figures in the historic drama passed on many years ago.

Accordingly we prize very highly a first-hand account of the Blackfoot Crossing event obtained from an old friend, Major Richard Hardisty, before he passed away in Vancouver. Dick Hardisty was a son of the famous Hudson's Bay factor at Edmonton, and later the first senator from Alberta in the days of the Northwest Territories, and when a young boy travelled with his father from Fort Edmonton to the Blackfoot Crossing, near where the town of Gleichen stands today, as an ex-officio member of the government party. Major Hardisty alone remained for many years as an eye-witness of that historic gathering, and while he was too young at the time to be deeply impressed with the formalities of treaty signing he realized vividly how three thousand Indian warriors swept down without warning on the little white encampment in a last-minute attempt to stampede the would-be peacemakers. Here is Major Hardisty's story:

Hardisty's Story

"Our party drove from Edmonton to the Blackfoot Crossing about 60 miles east of what is now the city of Calgary. It was the custom to drive a number of loose horses to replace those hauling the buckboards from time to time. It was my privilege to ride with the man who drove the horses. Some time previously I had ridden horseback from Edmonton to St. Cloud on the Mississippi river below St. Paul, which was then the farthest west point reached by rail. Hence the ride from Edmonton to the Bow river was ordinary routine for me. When tired I would get into a buckboard and have a rest, my saddle horse in the meantime running loose

with the other horses. The man who drove the loose horses on this occasion was from the Stony Plain country known as "Mr. Jim".

"Buffalo were numerous. We travelled south from the Lone Pine for two days, and the country immediately west, then bald prairie, was black with almost one continuous herd in view. The Elbow (now Calgary) consisted of but two shacks outside of the police post, the H. B. Trading Co. and the I. G. Baker Company, an American firm.

"After leaving the Elbow Mister Jim was riding on my left when his horse suddenly shied and Mister Jim was thrown off. When he regained his feet he was a sight—covered with blood from head to foot, his long black hair matted and down over his face. He had been thrown head first into the open carcass of a buffalo killed only a few hours before with only the choice parts removed.

"At the Crossing a large flat lay on the north side of the river while on the south bank the flat was small with a semi-circle of high hills rising from the river's edge.

"On our arrival we found that Lieutenant-Governor Laird and Colonel Macleod had selected the south side for their camp. Father Lacombe and Rev. John McDougall called their attention to the danger should the Blackfoot prove unfriendly. But they decided to remain there. The camp was formed in a square. In the centre facing south was the council tent, the hill in front having a long gradual slope with less than 100 yards of level ground extending away from the tent door. Since some time had elapsed since Rev. John McDougall has visited the Blackfoot to persuade them to make a treaty their present attitude was still unknown.

"Our party from Edmonton camped on the north side of the Bow and early the next morning everyone was astir. Shortly after breakfast the horses were brought in, saddled, and we rode over to the police camp.

"Here the police were busily putting the camp in order, folding blankets and rolling tent sides. Only one sentry marched the length of the camp. The sun was bright but there was a late September chill in the air. Standing about were the commissioners smoking after breakfast pipes for the meeting with Chief Crowfoot was to take place at 10 a.m. Father Lacombe and Reverend McDougall were aware that many of the Blackfoot war chiefs were opposed to the treaty, and had most of the young warriors with them in opposition. Word had come from the U.S.A. that treaties made with their Indian brothers across the line were not being lived up to. While there was no doubt of Crowfoot's sincerity he was not a war chief. Although head chief of the Blackfoot nation he was only what they called a camp chief and not a hero, never having won fame as a fighter. He held his position through force of character and eloquence.

The Blackfeet Arrive

"About 8:30 in the morning, without even the bark of a dog as warning, the piercing war cries of some 3,000 braves led by their chief rang out over the valley, followed by a deafening roar from hundreds of muzzle-loading guns and pistols. Then there appeared on the skyline the vast hordes of naked warriors in

war paint and mounted on ponies bareback, some horses carrying two braves, the Indians yelling at the top of their lungs and firing their guns as they swept madly down the hill. The leaders only pulled their mounts to their haunches when the horses almost thundered into the first line of tents. Then from nowhere it seemed a stately and dignified figure walked to the front of the commissioners' tent, the commissioners being already seated at the council table. Two other Indian figures followed. One of the chiefs spread a robe on the ground and the leader Crowfoot sat down. A stone pipe was filled and lighted. Crowfoot took one puff and the pipe was then passed to Lieutenant-Governor Laird, who also took a puff. The conference was thereby opened and in time the treaty was agreed upon and signed. Its general provisions were never violated by either side.

"What left a lasting impression on my young mind was that when the Blackfoot war party descended on the camp there was not the slightest trace of excitement among the police or the white officials. The sentry continued to walk his beat; the police went on with their work. The commissioners calmly took their seats. There was no call to arms. But subsequently it came to light that the war chiefs had agreed with Crowfoot to carry on negotiations only if they were allowed to carry out the warlike demonstration and there is little doubt that had there been any indication of fear among the whites, or the firing of a gun from the camp, the entire party would have been wiped out.

The Stork Comes Along

"On our return journey to Edmonton," continued Major Hardisty, "We drive to Morley spending 1 day or two there. Mrs. Harrison Young, who was visiting at the McDougall's at Morley, insisted on returning to Edmonton with us, anxious to rejoin her husband then in charge of the H.B.C. post at Lesser Slave Lake. It was her only chance to return north before the next spring. So we left Morley and camped the first night at a creek west of present-day Calgary. At midnight on October 1st, 1877, we were awakened and told that Mrs. Young had given birth to a girl. At once a tent wagon was prepared to take mother and baby back to Morley. Heavy flakes of snow already were falling on buffalo chip fires.

"When daylight came from six to eight inches of snow lay on the prairie. When the party returned from Morley we found that Mrs. Young and the newly born child had scarlet fever, but both recovered. The child, born in a snowstorm, was always known as "Birdie" later becoming the wife of Dr. Phillip Roy first senator from Edmonton and eventually Canadian ambassador to France.

"Before breaking camp that morning snow was still falling and we discovered that my sister Clara (later Mrs. J. E. Graham) also had scarlet fever. She was wrapped in blankets and tied in the seat of a buckboard. That day the snow reached a depth of two feet and travel on wheels was slow and uncomfortable. But the sun shone brightly after the storm and it slowly disappeared as we neared Edmonton. The afternoon we got back to the Fort was warm and bright and when crossing the Saskatchewan on a scow, my young cousin, Henry Hardisty, turned to my mother and said, 'Isn't it lovely to be home again?' Three days later he was dead from scarlet fever. My attack proved very light but the epidemic penetrated many homes in the Edmonton district and a great many Indians died."

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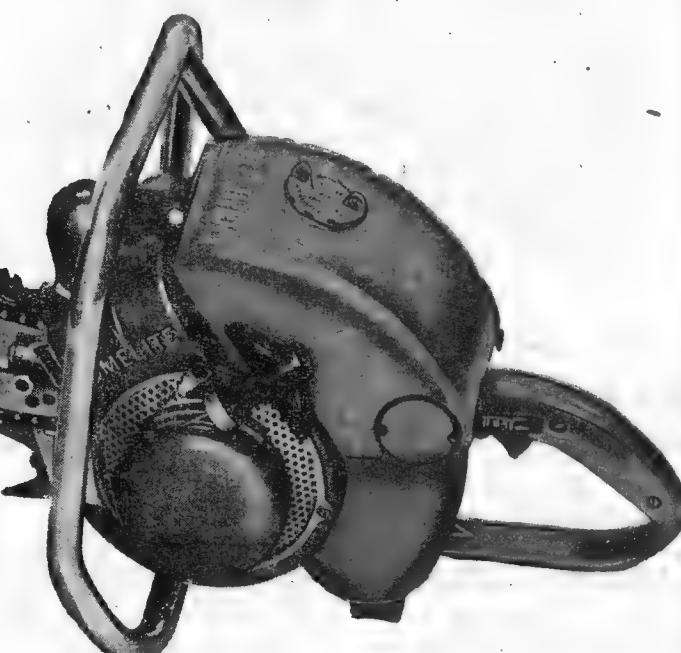
Last fall Henri Regimbald of La Corniche bought a Homelite chain saw to clear some land. Within two months he had cut 140 M feet of birch, spruce and pine which he sold to the local mill. In addition he also cut and sold 75 cords of stove wood. His expenses came to \$2,300.00 leaving him a net profit of \$3,700.00 over and above his regular farm income.

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Well, Mary, I figure using fertilizer gave us an extra \$2,200 this year.*

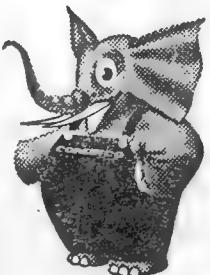
That's wonderful, John.

Mrs. Smith told me fertilizer bought them a new car.



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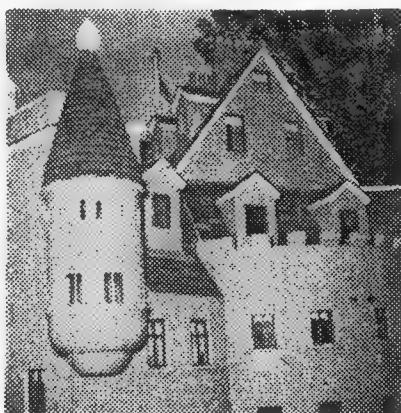
SOLD HERE

Glamis Castle reproduced

By JENNY PRINGLE

WOULD you like to visit the childhood home of Queen Mother Elizabeth? Then come with me up steep, rough streets in Trail, British Columbia, up till the town falls behind, the road grows narrow and you turn several switchbacks, then there it is! The "Ferguson Castle," as it is known locally, is well worth the effort of getting there to see it.

It is a work of art, made by John Ferguson, who brought the cedar logs down the mountain on a rope, split and planed them all by hand.



Turrets of Glamis Castle, near Nelson, B.C.

From many pictures and memories of his homeland he has fashioned a twelve-foot high model of Glamis Castle. Every window has frames, real glass, curtains and blinds, with eyelet embroidery trim. I asked him if his wife made the curtains, "Indeed and she didn't, I made them myself," he said.

The shingles are 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the gun turrets have holes for the guns. There is guards' station and a Princess doll stands at the door.

Inside the cedar boards show. The outside is painted gray and pretty glass from broken bottles are pressed in, making a beautiful finish.

Cement walks lead down to a guards' cottage and out back is the stables with the groomsmen's living quarters above.

There is a clock that tells you it is time to be winding your way down the mountain, but the scene from the green lawn is too nice to leave.

Far below the huge chimneys of Trail smelter show against the sky and in the valley the thousands of lights turn it into a fairy land.

The Fergusons just got electricity to their mountain home in July and when he turns on the lights in the Castle you expect Prince Charles to come to a window.

Mr. Ferguson is now making a staff house for the grounds, but since he has power tools it is easier but not so interesting he says as when every cut was made by hand.

His wife helps him now in their spacious workshop to make and color

plaster plaques and ornaments. He had over 700 finished when I was there and everyone who visits the Castle carries away a memento of the trip.

There is no charge to visit the Castle so the ornaments are the sole source of revenue for his time and trouble.

Mr. Ferguson never knew he was an artist until he took a hand at the plaster work to help his wife, but now he takes a keen interest in finishing the pieces and his colors glow and are very lovely.

For thirty-two years he worked for C.M. & S. in Trail and wended his way daily down the steep mountain on a short cut that took him twenty minutes to go down and a half hour and ten minutes to come up.

He started the Castle years ago but never got very enthusiastic till this past summer when he saw a dream becoming a reality, then he worked day and night to complete it.

There is much more to the making than meets the eye. For a setting he hauled in tons of boulders on a wheelbarrow and set them in so they would not shift, then earth to make a lawn.

The trees around his home are full of ornamental birds and squirrels as well as bird houses for the real birds.

Hard work and an artistic temperament go hand-in-hand to create something very lovely, far from the beaten path. Mr. Ferguson himself is such a kindly, jovial Scot that even without the Castle a trip up the mountain to meet him will be worthwhile.

World wheat trade

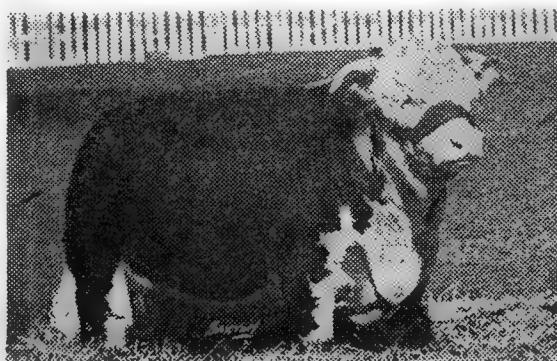
The world trade in wheat is the 1954-55 crop year is placed at 942,000,000 bushels, which was about 8.8 million bushels greater than in the previous crop year. The U.S. dept. of agriculture estimates that world trade in the 1955-56 crop year is likely to be about the same. The average annual world trade in wheat from 1945 to 1953 was 912,000,000 bushels. The peak was in the 1951-52 crop year, namely 1,066,000,000 bushels.

Meat consumption

CONSUMPTION of all meats in Canada during the first six months of 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, totalled 784,811,000 lbs., compared with 735,672,000 lbs. during the same period of the previous year.

The figures are as follows, with those for the same period in the previous year also given:

	6 mon., 1955	6 mon., 1954
Beef	395,068,000	404,911,000
Veal	41,163,000	43,049,000
Pork	333,590,000	273,177,000
Lamb & mutton	15,990,000	14,490,000
	184,817,000	173,672,000



DOMINO MIXER

LRD 63

Junior grand champion,
Commonwealth
Hereford Show,
Regina, 1955.

W. J. Edgar & Sons,
Innisfail, Alberta

Lethbridge worked hard for experimental farm

By Stanley Franklin Kemsley

ACCORDING to a 1905 newspaper: "The Lethbridge News and Southern Alberta Irrigationist", published by that rollicking pair of early Alberta journalists, Saunders and Hagell, a Calgary site was anathema to the ardent irrigationists, who wanted the new Dominion Government Experimental Farm situated at growing Lethbridge.

An editorial, yellowing from its tightly packed columns, states bluntly:

"Alberta should have two experimental farms and one of them should be located at Lethbridge."

"That the climatic conditions, which prevail in northern Alberta, differ widely from those of Southern Alberta, is admitted by all.

"To be brief and candid, the principal difference is that in the north God made arrangements for plenty of rain, while in the south He did not.

"But, by way of compensation, we in the south have been blessed with immeasurable river of water with which to irrigate . . .

"Therefore when the government is establishing Experimental Farms, one should be put in each district . . .

"Leaving the people of the north to attend to their own affairs, we firmly believe the Irrigated Farm should be located at Lethbridge."

Calgary, of course, the bigger and better established commercial and railway centre (population at that time, 11,967) demanded the government experimental site.

Says the southern station advocates, Saunders and Hagell, Calgary's claim is not well founded topographically:

"She is neither in one district nor the other, and is therefore characteristic of neither.

"Macleod (1144 in 1906) is out! The town has no regular system of irrigation and does not seem to be planning for any in the near future (1905 — on).

"Lethbridge already has an elaborate system of irrigation in practical operation which could be utilized by a Government Farm at once.

"Moreover the Lethbridge district can boast of a soil superior to that of Calgary or Macleod . . ."

Lethbridge Won Out

So in 1906, Lethbridge, (population 2313) situated in one of the main Chinook Belts of Southern Alberta, got the Dominion Experimental Station.

Canada's most extensive sunshine and windy areas certainly needed Governmental research.

Plans for the expansion of research services were ever the aim of the Station.

In 1945 some 400 acres of irrigated land was added to the Lethbridge Dominion Experimental Farms system.

As Superintendent A. E. Palmer, B.Sc., M.Sc., F.A.I.C., states in his concisely worded "Progress Report":

"The Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alberta, was established in 1906 on land where only part of the area could be irrigated, with the result that both irrigation and dry land farming could be studied. Throughout the entire history of the Station these two types of farming have been under investigation and are considered in most sections of this report . . ."

Some Station Projects

Some of the main problems that always confront the highly trained technicians of the Station are:

1. The reclaiming of persistent drought areas.
2. Controlling insect damages to various kinds of crops
3. The factors needed to combat wind erosion, soil drifting, etc.
4. Weed control of yet wider areas.
5. The value of re-grassing experiments.
6. The always growing livestock industry, with its intensive studies of animal nutrition.

Thousands of farmers can thank the Lethbridge Station for its fine work in preserving their restless soil, forever on the southward drift, and making of Southern Alberta a first class agricultural centre, instead of a denuded desert waste.

The future of Southern Alberta lies in the scientific advances by this Dominion Station, which is second to none in the whole of Canada.

(Mr. A. E. Palmer, Superintendent, who left for Pakistan, India, some time ago, is now touring many irrigated sections of the Far East, according to a recent June letter of Mr. H. Chester, B.S.A., Associate Superintendent, Lethbridge.)

Farm leader passes

FROM Pictou County in picturesque Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a stalwart young Scot, a blacksmith by trade, came to Western Canada in 1905. He worked on farms in Manitoba for a couple of years and then moved on to the Lethbridge district in Southern Alberta, attracted thither by the fact that a number of Cape Breton people had settled on farms there. The man was John J. MacLellan, who for many years took a leading part in the farmers' movements in Western Canada. On Saturday, September 17th, he passed away.

When he first went to Southern Alberta the late Mr. MacLellan followed his trade of blacksmithing, doing a great deal of work for the developing coal mines, as well as shoeing horses and catering to the farm trade. Then he took up a homestead at Purple Springs. He was elected a director of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company in 1915 and took a leading part in arranging for the amalgamation of the co-op with the Grain Growers Grain Co., to form the United Grain Growers Ltd. He was the dean of directors of that company, serving for 35 years until the time of his passing. He was elected to the U.F.A. government of Alberta from the Taber constituency in 1932, and was appointed provincial minister of public works in 1935. John J. MacLellan made a real contribution to the farmers' movements and a multitude of friends throughout the west mourn his passing.

"Last night I questioned my husband for hours about where he had been."

"And what did you finally get out of him?"

"A fur coat." * * *

"Mother," said the child, "what is leisure?"

"It's the spare time, dear, that a woman has in which she can do some other kind of work."

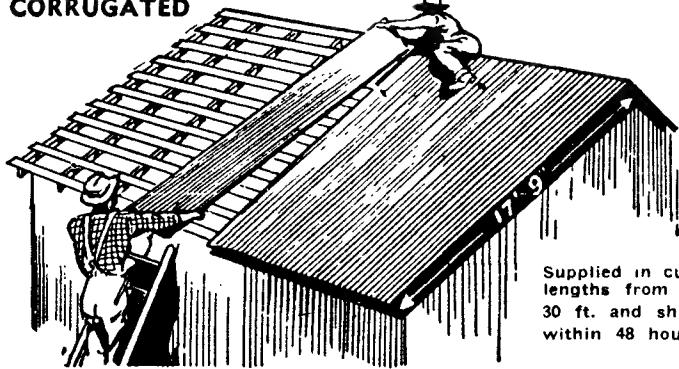
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CAF-22-55

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

My pioneer mother-in-law

By MARY ANNE DELL

TO have known her was to love her, that is the entire story of a wonderful pioneer soul who was my mother-in-law.

When my husband first took me to the homestead, of which he had talked with such pride, I was filled with anticipation. This spot which he loved so sincerely and a mother, who, until I came along, had filled his heart so completely, must surely hold something to satisfy my longing for a home and family.

A bright sunny morning in May brought us to Peace River, the end of a journey that had begun in an eastern city, where we had lived only briefly after coming from England.

The spacious sprawling town of Peace River lay there, cradled between two towering green clad hills, and was mirrored back by the broad expanse of placid water which was the "Mighty Peace" of which I had heard so much.

I hugged my husband's arm and giggled with the joy of being alive and well and home at last. Life held no fears for me at this moment. The future seemed as beautiful, gracious and peaceful as the scene before me.

Having waited only a few minutes I noticed an antiquated model A Ford pull up to the station, from which an unshapely, shabbily but neatly dressed woman alighted.

There was no hysterical babbling of welcome, only a deep heart-tearing silence as she embraced, so fiercely yet so tenderly, the baby she had reared to manhood. It was only then that I realized that I must share my great and only love with another woman.

Stowed hastily and somewhat silently into the thing which I later learned was affectionately called "Henry", we were approaching the climax of a many thousand-mile journey. The farther we went the worse became the dips and dives of Henry, as if he had completely abandoned an idea of staying on that narrow, twisting trail. I also learned that this was our only opening to the outside.

Without a word she turned into a run-down looking gate. What ever, I wondered, was she turning in there for? Perhaps she had a message or some groceries for some poor soul who was unfortunate enough to have to live in the decrepid looking place. But no, mother and son in silence that was eloquent, both got out. My husband held out his hand for me, and thus they welcomed me to their most beautiful spot on earth, "home".

Once more he embraced his mother with the tenderness that I had come to know so well. Only then did I realize another thing, that the qualities in my husband, that I so loved, admired and respected, had been planted there by this woman of the "shining eyes".

Taking my hand he all but raced to a slab and pole affair, which I later learned was called a "corral". There he fondly made his home coming known to each of the horses in turn, as they muzzled him in greeting.

From the horses to another small pole structure, which looked as if it might fall at any moment, we found on a bed of clean straw, some baby piglets.

There were some capering lambs, a few sprinting calves, and many wee chicks, all with their devoted mothers carefully watching over them.

I watched and listened as my husband went among them. These care-free young things were filled with an

abundance of happiness. They had food, shelter, freedom and love. It was all the world they knew and it was enough. It was then the seeds of understanding were planted in my soul. I could close my eyes and see him whom I loved so completely, as a young carefree lad, playing with abandonment among these, his playmates, secure as they were in his great freedom and her abiding love. I began to see and love this place that he loved, which only a few minutes before had been in my eyes a decrepit old place.

Time went by and a daily routine was established. My husband was quickly and firmly re-established. He was home with the two people on earth that he loved most and he was happy.

I was never placed on any pedestal by either my husband or his mother. I had to learn to carry my share. There were obstacles to hurdle in everything I tackled. But because of the deep and earnest way in which I was loved by these two people, I became the visitor in learning a new way of life.

Each time I stumbled in my ignorance of this type of life, my new mother gave me courage with a quietly told tale of some episode in her life as a pioneer wife and mother.

Each time I could not face some crisis squarely, she gave me spiritual help, from her overflowing well of faith.

Each time I suffered physically, she tended me gently and lovingly, from an amazing amount of medical knowledge gathered in her many years as the community's only doctor, nurse and midwife.

I loved my new mother from the first for the man she had made of her baby, who was my husband. But it was only gradually through the too few years that we had together that I learned to love her devotedly for herself.

I learned the qualities in her which made her an outstanding woman pioneer in this North Peace River community. I learned how she spent many hours on her knees at the foot of the two graves at the end of the garden. Through these many hours of lonely anguish she had learned the lessons of life well. She had become inundated with the Spirit of Truth, Kindness and Goodness. This she did not hoard in her soul, but spread it lavishly about her to everyone and everything in need of her.

This drab looking, but soul-beautiful mother of ours is gone now.

We, with our family, live here in the same spot, which has been face-lifted by the touch of modernism, hard work and re-establishment credits. She would have wanted it so. But we never forget that with her two bare hands and wonderful stoic soul, she wrought for us, and left us a heritage that we cherish.

FARM CASH INCOME

The farm cash income in Western Canada for the first six months of 1955, with comparative figures for last year, is given below:

	1955	1954
Manitoba	\$ 68,801,000	\$ 67,259,000
Sask.	176,624,000	192,039,000
Alberta	171,464,000	181,644,000
B.C.	42,584,000	42,300,000

\$459,473,000 \$483,742,000

* * *

The cost of living as calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has gone down to and is now only 10 points above the 1949 figure.



I often pause and wonder
At fat's peculiar ways
For nearly all our famous men
Were born on holidays.

Girls when they went out to swim
Once dressed like Mother Hubbard
Today they have a bolder whim
They dress more like her cupboard.

Behold the pretty cotton plant
With blossoms white and full,
They pick the downy stuff and lo
They sell us suits of wool.

—Spokane Review.

"What makes you think the baby
is going to be a great politician?"
asked the fond mother.

"Well, I'll tell you," answered the
young father. "He can say more
things that sound well and mean
nothing at all than any kid I've ever
heard."

Tobacco is a filthy weed —
I like it.
It satisfies no normal need —
I like it.
It makes you thin, it makes you lean,
It takes the hair right off your bean;
It's the worst damn stuff I've ever
seen —
I like it.

—Anon

A young skeptic in the congregation
once interrupted a famous evangelist
with the question:

"Who was Cain's wife?"

The evangelist answered in all seriousness:

"I honor every seeker after knowledge
of the truth. But — I have a
word of warning for this questioner:
don't risk salvation by too much inquiring
after other men's wives."

"I miss my husband so!"
The woman cried
So just one more shot at him
She tried.

—Anon.

MODERN HIAWATHA

He killed the noble Mudjokivis
Of the skin he made him mittens,
Made them with the fur side inside,
Made them with the skin side outside.
He, to get the warm side inside,
Put the inside skin side outside;
He, to get the cold side outside
Put the warm side fur side inside.
That's why he put the fur side inside,
Why he put the skin side outside,
Why he turned them inside outside.

—Anon

Mamma took Willie to his first
concert. The conductor was leading
the orchestra and directing the
soprano soloist as well. Willie was
highly interested. "Mom," he asked,
"what is that man waving his stick
at her for?"

"Hush! He isn't waving it at her."

"Well," demanded Willie, "then
what's all the screaming about?"

"Before we were married you called
me an angel."
"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"Well, you ought to be thankful I
possess such control!"

Nature's nursery

by Kerry Wood

WHEN Gitchee Manitou spreads a cloak of many colors across the October landscape, gardens become busy scenes of human endeavour. As we gaze at the withered piles of potato shaws, the frost-blackened vines of pumpkin and seed-heads of marigold, we all resolve to have even better gardens next year. While planning that better garden, be sure to move a little bit of Nature into your backyard.

For example, one wild flower which thrives in the garden is that beautiful native orchid called the Yellow Lady-slipper. Moccasin flowers are now rare in most parts of Western Canada, because children and thoughtless adults have plucked them scarce. Then, too, the mound-making pocket gopher is much more numerous than it used to be, and these underground animals are fond of gathering the bulbs of both ladyslippers and tiger lilies to deposit in their food-caches. Yet a few hidden clumps of slipper flowers still survive today, and autumn is the time to transplant such bulbs into a shady, moist part of the garden.

A farmer friend of mine has made the hot side of his house a fascinating flower bed by transplanting wild cacti there. He had a marvelous show of the waxy blooms last July, and few wild flowers have a lovelier blossom than that of the common prickly pear cactus. The same sunny side of the house is a favorable spot for growing Brown-eyed Susans, or Gaillardia. Harebells also like their place in the sun. Most people call the delicately lovely harebells by another name: the Bluebells of Scotland.

If you like blue flowers, search through the ravines for wild clematis. It is the prettiest of the flowering climbers, and can be successfully transplanted if handled with care. Place near a shady trellis or archway and you'll enjoy its cup-like flowers next summer. Some botanists prefer the clematis name to the old-fashioned label of Purple Virgin's Bower; whatever name you choose, the wild creeper is a beautiful plant.

Wilderness trees have often been moved to a domestic setting. We've all transplanted spruces and pines, white birch and poplars to create shelter-belts and shade. But have you dug up a tamarack sapling and replanted it in a wet part of the garden? No other conifer looks so lacy lovely in the spring as the western tamarack or larch; when autumn comes, the filigree of needles turn golden before dropping off, then the fawn-colored twigs form a pleasant contrast to the darker spruce nearby.

If you have a rockery, bring a clump of ground cedar or dwarf juniper from a wild hillside to add some diminutive but perennial greenery to the rock pile. That common shrub of the boglands, Labrador Tea, will also fit into rockery plans. Labrador Tea not only puts on a brave display of flowers and interesting foliage, but you can copy the Indians and brew a savoury tea from the leaves — a tea possessed of tonic properties reputedly good for the stomach!

Do you need an elegant tree for the middle of the lawn? Then go into the piney woods during October and look for the red berries of the mountain ash. It is easy to transplant and soon becomes a showy specimen in any part of the home garden. Birds such as grosbeaks and waxwings will flock to your yard every autumn to feast on the rowan fruit, if late-staying robins have not already garnered the crop. While

searching the forests for mountain ash, look for native ferns and bring back a couple to plant among the flowers.

Should you have a preference for flowering bushes, remember the buttercup blooms of the Shrubby Cinquefoil. Most nurseries list these plants for sale, but it is a hardy native found in most parts of the west and produces an abundance of yellow flowers from June to September. Cinquefoil rarely grows more than two feet high, a low shrub that nicely fills a corner of a perennial bed.

Some of us like to make a hedge of scarlet-barked Red Willow, or Dwarf Dogwood. Others prefer the symmetrical Soapalalie or Buffalo Berry, a bush of fine foliage and colorful berries. For that matter, most of our wild berry plants flourish when moved to a domestic location. Chokecherries delight both eyes and nostrils with their perfumed blooms, and no other western berry yields such a distinctive jelly as this puckery fruit. The pin cherry becomes a tree when moved to good soil, attaining a height of twenty feet and a trunk diameter of five inches. Saskatoons usually die back to the root when shifted from their native soil, but given time, this well-known berry bush grows into a showy clump of flowering, fruit-bearing shrubs.

These are only a few of the many good items found in nature's nursery, and the best has been saved for the last. Try to get some of the tallest

of the three varieties of Highbush Cranberries for your garden. You can plant it as a single bush out in the bright sunshine or against a northern wall, place a row amidst the home orchard, or use cranberries to form a high hedge. But be sure to get the tallest variety, the Highbush that grows to a height of eight or ten feet. This cranberry produces large hand-

(Continued on page 18)

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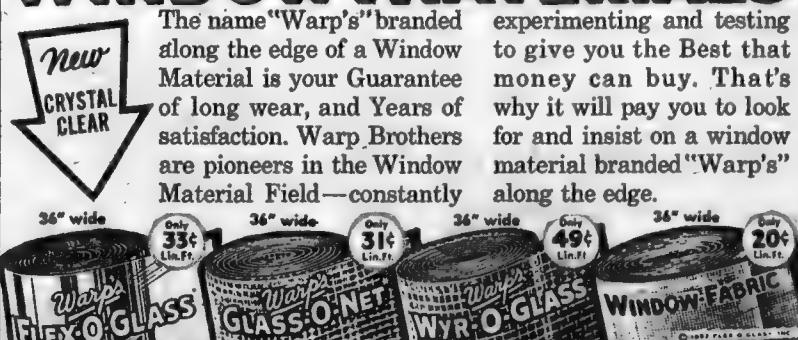
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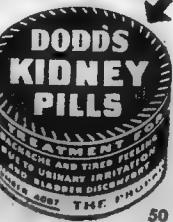
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John Eide Pioneer Rangeman

By JANE HAVENS

WHEN Alberta is celebrating her Golden Jubilee by honoring those citizens who paved the way for her present day progress, she will give a salute to John Eide, of Brooks, Alberta, who came to this country "before the Bow river passed Calgary". Born in Wisconsin, he came here in 1882 at the age of five years. He was educated in Calgary, where his grandfather, Peter A. Prince, started the first sawmill, the Eau Claire, with the slogan, "Everything to build anything". It was Calgary's first lumberyard, first source of electric power, first account in the Bank of Montreal and first to supply building materials for many pioneer homes. In 1897 Eide took up a homestead on the Red Deer river, northeast of the present town of Brooks, about 30 miles. He started raising cattle. The hard winter of 1906-07 hit the ranchers severely and the Eide's were no exception. In the spring when the losses were totalled they were appalling. From Medicine Hat to Gleichen cattle by the thousands lay dead along the railroad. On the Little Bow river 700 dead cattle were found in one pile. They drifted with the storms and when they came to a cutbank over they went, pushed by the frantic, starving creatures behind. All winter Eide hauled hay by team from Brooks. Discouraged by his losses he sold his remaining cattle and raised horses. At one time he had 3,000 Belgian-Percherons.

In the early days the country boasted no handy stores or super markets. Once a year the rancher travelled with team and wagon over prairie trails to Calgary a distance of 130 miles from the Bar-U-Bar, Eide's layout. They raised their own beef, potatoes and other vegetables, but laid in a year's supply of such staples as tea, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, beans, flour, dried apples and prunes.

It required about three days to make the trip to Calgary and five or six for the return journey. The I. G. Baker Co. of Montana ran a store in Calgary. Supplies were freighted in by ox team from Ft. Benton, Montana.

The Eides built the original ranch house on the hill just west of Steveville. It was a familiar landmark for years but recently it was accidentally burned down.

Neighbors were few and far between but in those days neighbors were mighty important. John Eide declares he and his wife had the friendliest neighbors to be found in the west. There were the Rod Macleays — "one of the finest couples who ever lived in Alberta". Rod was a partner of George Emerson and came to Alberta in 1898. Macleay has been described as the best-hearted man who ever rode the range. Anyone in need of help found an open door and a warm handclasp at his home.

There was John Ware, the negro who came from Idaho in 1882 and rode for the Bar-U ranch. He was acknowledged to be one of the greatest riders on the Canadian range. Later he bought a ranch on the Red Deer with the 4-9 as his brand. The Ware home was noted for its hospitality. In March, 1905, his wife died and in June of the same year Ware was killed when his horse tripped in a badger hole. Last year Eide had a visit from two of Ware's daughters. He left four small children who were raised by their grandmother.

Lord Beresford came to the district from Texas about 1904. He was later killed in a train wreck in North Dakota. Happy Jack took over the ranch and carved for himself a niche in the pioneer hall of fame. He had a keen sense of humor. One day a picnic was being held at Steveville park. The baskets were set out under a tree. Happy moved over, inspected the baskets, lifted one and walked away with it. The owner took after him. "Happy, bring it back, that's my basket," she called. Happy turned and surveyed her with a solemn face. Then, putting the lunch back in its place, he announced in his southern drawl: "I'll be glad to put it back ma'am. I was looking for something good to eat."

Then there were Tom Evans, Clem Henson, Danny O'Cane, Charlie Bray, Gordon Ironside and Don McNeil. Their names have helped make Alberta's history.

Ranching in those days meant hard, dangerous work. Life was not easy but was highlighted by night-long dances, daylong visits with neighbors and "bees" when each man helped his neighbor and the women-folk fed the workers. A light was left in the window for the guidance of lonely travellers and everyone welcomed the hearty invitation to "Light and eat."

The Eides with their own children, Marvel and Rose, had their share of success and failure but through the years they gathered a rich heritage of loyal friends, a love for the soil and the true reward of courage—the chance to be free to live and work on their own land.

John Eide, a handsome man, tall and straight, typifies the old-time western rancher. Looking back over the years on the range he believes people are losing a measure of the old western spirit. The speed of this age has taken away much of a man's concern for the welfare of his neighbor. The pioneer gave little thought to what he could get from a man but helped further his neighbor's interests in the leisurely give-and-take that helped to build those rugged qualities we all admire in our fast disappearing old-timers.

A light in a cabin window,
A latchstring that swung in the breeze,
The jingle of harness at even,
A horse with the mud to its knees.
A seat by the warmth of the fire,
A lamp with its soft yellow rays,
Friendship that tugged at your heart's core
Those were the pioneer days.

Nature's nursery

(Continued from page 17)

fuls of translucent fruit, as many as thirty berries in a cluster. The flowers are exceptionally showy, with outer blooms of a dozen snow-white, inch-wide blossoms surrounding the smaller fruiting flowers.

Highbush Cranberries form a hedge across the front of our garden. They were transplanted there only four years ago, but the vigorous bushes have borne both flowers and fruit for three seasons. There are twenty-one jars of tart jelly reposing on a basement shelf, made from berries gathered last week from our cranberry hedge. And right now it is a pleasure to feast the eyes on this row of Highbushes brought from the wilds, as the leaves are shapely and colorful adornments for Gitchee Manitou's Cloak of Autumn.

ODDS and ENDS

It is estimated that Canada must have a population of 30,000,000 by the year 1975 to meet responsibilities of defence and to fill a framework of government that is four times too large for the country.

Between 1926 and 1951 the number of horses on Saskatchewan farms decreased by 800,400 head. This decrease resulted in a reduction of acreage needed to produce horse feed (oats) of 3,119,239 acres.

The Canadian potato acreage is placed at 306,300 this season, 2 per cent larger than last year but 20 per cent below the ten-year average of 382,700 acres.

About 12,000 pheasants have been released in Manitoba this year in an effort to re-establish this game bird in that province. A short open season may be permitted this autumn to reduce the number of male pheasants.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., has found from tests that the best results from seedings alfalfa are obtained from seedings between April 15 and 30. Such grasses as brome, intermediate wheat grass, slender wheat and Russian wild rye develop well when sown in the autumn and early spring.

At the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada, held at Lake Louise, Alberta, Dr. W. E. Petersen, world-renowned dairy scientist of the University of Minnesota, predicted that the dairy industry is in for the greatest revolutionary change in its history. If dairy farmers adopted all the scientific advances, he said, a good man can milk, feed hay and silage and grain 100 cows daily and do it all in 8 hours of actual work.

The government of Uruguay has announced its wheat price for 1955 at \$2.96 (Canadian) a bushel. In addition wheat growers seeding 370 acres or less to wheat will get a subsidy of about \$3.75 (Canadian) per acre.

The United Kingdom government has approved the sum of approximately \$4,000,000, for the import of Canadian cheddar cheese from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956. This will be enough to clear the surplus production above domestic requirements in Canada for that period.

VANTMORE FEED BARLEY

A NEW variety of feed barley named Vantmore will be released to farmers in the spring of 1956. This latest improvement in feed varieties was developed at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, from a cross between Vantage and Titan. It has consistently out-yielded Vantage and Montcalm under moist conditions due to greater resistance to a number of the root-rotting organisms.

Vantmore is a six-rowed, smooth-awned barley characterized by better than average strength of straw and resistance to shattering. It is also resistant to stem rust and to some races of smut.

Applications for seed should be made to the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. Information with respect to quantity and price will be sent out to applicants at a later date.

Vantmore has not given impressive results under drier conditions and for this reason, it may be necessary to limit distribution to the eastern Prairies in the event of a particularly heavy demand for seed.



That Winnipeg Strike

I was surprised by the extreme lack of knowledge shown by O. J. Wheatley in the July issue of the Farm and Ranch Review.

The chief lack of knowledge was shown in Capt. Wheatley's malicious attack on the leaders of the strike. Let us decide the category of the leaders by their services rendered in the years after the strike.

First there is Heaps, an outstanding proponent of the rights of labor who was elected to the House of Commons by the voters of North Winnipeg, even while serving his undeserved prison term.

Ivens, too, spoke out for labor in the legislature in the years after as a member of the old independent labor party.

Queen served for several years as Winnipeg's distinguished labor mayor who was greatly recognized as the champion of the underdog.

The 1919 strike was supported by J. S. Woodsworth that great humanitarian and later leader of the C.C.F. party for seven years.

Woodsworth, too, was imprisoned for supposedly expressing seditious statements during a labor rally. However, the seditious statement turned out to be a quotation from the Bible.

The intangible services rendered to labor by men of the rank of Heaps, Ivens, Woodsworth and Queen certainly illustrates how badly Capt. Wheatley has been misled by the enemies of the rights of labor into believing for one instant the above men had treasonous motivations.

Instead of attacking the strikers of 1919 as badly misled by Bolshevik revolutionaries, history will herald the strikers as the heroes in an ever-ending battle for economic justice on behalf of the workers of Canada against the interests which manufacture such barefaced lies as those expressed by O. S. Wheatley.

Howard Pawley.

St. James, Manitoba.

* * *

I WAS very interested to read the article "Communist Conspiracy 1919-1935", by Captain O. J. Wheatley, and would like to express my appreciation of his valuable exposure of Communism in Canada.

Captain Wheatley's account of the O.B.U. and the Winnipeg strike of 1919 is especially valuable as a first-hand record of the events of that period. His account of present-day Communist penetration into British Columbia unions and the consequent danger of sabotage concludes with the question "What are you going to do about it?"

As an attempt to answer that question, I would like to bring to your attention the formation last year of "The Free International" in Montreal. This organization now is the fastest-growing group of anti-Communists in Canada.

In less than a year, it has established national headquarters in Montreal, and branches in Montreal, Toronto and Brockville, Ontario, as well as undertaking organizational work in New Brunswick and British Columbia. It publishes a news-letter and a quarterly journal as well as various leaflets of interest to anti-Reds. Last May it was sponsor of

the Provisional Canadian Council for Free Europe which represents sixteen ethnic groups in Canada.

The Free International contains members of various national origins, religious denominations and political allegiances, drawn from all walks of life. It firmly believes in democracy, and is against totalitarianism both of the left and right. It is an absolutely independent movement and is not financed by any special interest.

President of the Free International is John Badger of St. Eustache sur le Lac, P.Q.; Vice-President, Capt. John de Graff of Brockville, Ont., and Mario Vianney of Montreal; Secretary-treasurer, Imants Steprans of Montreal; Chairman of Toronto Branch, John Goba; and chairman for Quebec Province, George Grant.

The Free International is anxious to get in touch with sincere anti-Communists in the Prairie Provinces with a view to organization.

F. C. Pilkington,
Chairman,
British Columbia Committee,
The Free International.
* * *

The butter problem

IN the Farm and Ranch Review for August, you have an editorial under the heading "The Butter Deals and the Dairy Industry."

You have written similar editorials before, in fact this looks like a repeater for the benefit of circulation among dairymen. Usually you take fair and practical views of farm topics, and I enjoy reading your comments. Usually, too, you have a good idea of national economy.

Now, in this editorial you state plainly that owing to conditions here, farmers are not able to produce butter as cheaply as it can be done in some other places. Putting it briefly, it can't be done economically. Although the wonderful machinery and equipment used now, enabling one man to do more work than several hired men did formerly, there shouldn't be so much difference. The build-up is probably done in the creamery. With all their fine equipment and good natural conditions in the U.S. they are not doing any better.

How long are the taxpayers expected to support a thing like that in a country where there are more things waiting to be done than have ever been tried. There are hundreds

of dairy farmers who are producing milk for the sole purpose of making butter, knowing it is unsaleable at the price they ask, and that the government will be called upon to absorb the surplus. Is that practice expected to continue for all time? I can't pay their price and don't intend to try. Why should I? I can get lots of other things just as good and much more economical.

The operators of any other lines of industry would have sense enough to know that when their market is flooded it is time to ease up, or in some cases to quit altogether. It is not necessary for people to eat butter.

A. A. Derrick.

469 Tranquille Road,
North Kamloops, B.C.

* * *

Poultry numbers

CANADA'S farm poultry flocks totalled 11,214,000 birds as at last June, according to a survey made by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

There was a decrease of 5,616,000 birds, or 8 per cent, from the figures of a year previous.

Total hens and chickens decreased to 64,045,000. Small gains in Alberta and Saskatchewan were offset by decreases in other provinces.

Turkey numbers in the nation decreased by 3 per cent to 3,277,000.

The following table gives the estimate of the poultry numbers in the western provinces, also the total for Canada:

	Hens Chicks 000 omitted	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks
Man.	6,600	570	60	70
Sask.	8,200	600	45	70
Alta.	9,400	570	72	114
B.C.	3,900	328	14	20
Canada	62,045	3,277	357	535

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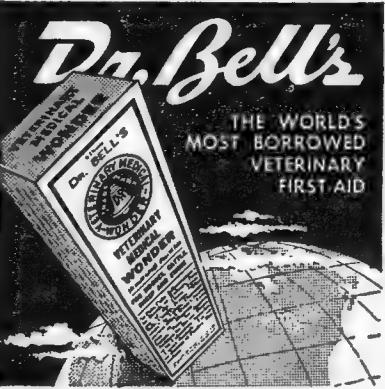
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Ukrainian wedding, as it was

By WILLIAM GRASIU

THE present-day weddings lack much of the glamor of the Ukrainian pioneer weddings. Forty or fifty years ago the prospective groom would enlist the aid of a mature male endowed with the "Gift of Gab", to be his spokesman at the courting. Before the pre-arranged courting night, the young swain would obtain the necessary requisites — the liquid refreshments. These were used to irritate the tonsils and oil the tongue of his spokesman prior to entering the girl's parents' home, and also to complete the courting, if the girl and her parents would in the least seem favorable.

On entering, Romeo would seat himself in some inconspicuous spot while the spokesman would do exactly the opposite. After talking of trivial matters for some time the spokesman would tactfully lead to the purpose of his visit. The young man's qualities and earthly possessions would be extolled to the skies over and over again, till at an opportune time the spokesman would pop the question. The parents would haw and hum and finally would appeal to the girl herself. If willing, she would likely give this stereotyped reply, "But do I know?"

"Well," the spokesman would say, at the same time giving a wink to the young man, "there's no sense in talking more." So while the hopeful lover would go outside for the liquid refreshments the youngsters would be prepared for bed.

Far into the night the talk would proceed, but no direct answer would be given until the age-old custom of "inspection" was complied with. That was the visit of the parents of the girl to the home of their prospective son-in-law to take the inventory of his worldly possessions. They would look at his house, land, cattle, machinery, poultry, etc., and only then would give the answer.

If all was well so far, a visit to the home of the boy's parents by the girl's parents next took place. Then the time and place of the wedding,

and the dowry question were settled. The priest was then interviewed for the banns had to be announced on three successive Sundays.

The bride-to-be was very, very busy. She had to visit the homes of all those who were to be invited to the wedding, and to do the inviting herself. The invitation ceremony was quite a ritual. The person to be invited stood up. The girl bowed right down to the floor in front of him three times and kissed him on both cheeks thrice. She did this to every adult in the house. The young fry were kissed on each cheek only once, the obeisance ceremony being omitted. Then the girl would say, "My father, mother, I and our whole house beg you to be at my wedding at such and such a place, and at such and such a time." Then she would leave for the next house.

Preparations for the wedding required much planning. No home had sufficient tables, chairs, benches, dishes and cutlery for all the expected wedding guests. These had to be borrowed from the neighbors, and very willingly they were lent.

There was another custom that is now long dead. It was the "Evening of Mourning." Several days before the wedding the young people would come en masse to the home of the bride-to-be. They would sing doleful songs bemoaning the fact that the girl of the house was about to forego her freedom and embark upon the voyage of matrimony which was full of tribulations and from which there was no release save by death.

On the morning of the wedding and just prior to going to church, the bride and groom would visit both homes to seek parental blessings.

After the church ceremony the bride and the groom would be met at the door of the home where the wedding reception was to be held and sprinkled with holy water. Then the bridal party would sit at a specially prepared table. The guests would drink their health and offer their donations to the accompaniment of orchestral music and songs. A wedding supper followed. Care was taken to see that all were fed. Then dancing was indulged in till the wee hours of the morning.

The wedding was over — but not quite. A week later the "Finishing up," was held. It was, however, a comparatively mild affair, and only relatives, close friends and neighbors were invited. It usually consisted of feasting, singing and nostalgic reminiscences and was held at the home of the bride's parents.

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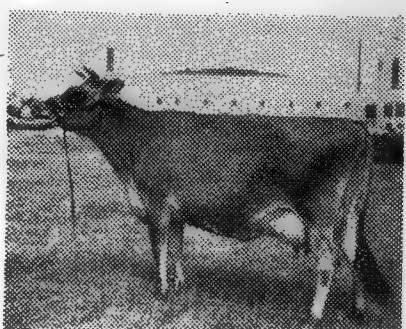
Address.....

During the 1954-55 crop year the maximum country elevator charges for handling shipments of special bin or graded storage grain were:

Wheat, oats and barley	2 1/2 c a bus.
Oats	2 1/2 c a bus.
Flax	4 1/2 c a bus.

The maximum storage rate is 1c a bus. for 30 days, but under arrangements with the Wheat Board it has been established at 1c for 35 days. The terminal storage charge during 1954-55 crop year was 1c a bushel for 35 days, after the first five days.

The Wheat Pools pointed out that the cost of handling grain is away above the actual charges. A. T. Baker, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, said the cost of handling grain in Pool country elevators last crop year was 9.314 cents a bushel. If it were not for substantial earnings from grain storage, he said, elevators could not remain solvent at prevailing rates.



Grafton Illustrious Toots, grand champion Jersey female at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina exhibitions. Owned by Fred Thompson, Fairlight, Sask.

Grain Statistics

GRAIN producers in the Prairie Provinces and the wheat growing areas of eastern British Columbia were able to deliver 497,000,000 bus. of all grains in the crop year ending last July 31. The estimated deliverable quantities of all grains still on farms at that date was 88,500,000 bus.

Deliveries of the various grains by provinces during the crop year:

	(Bus. 000 omitted)	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
Wheat	24.3	186.7	89.7	300.7	
Oats	13.6	35.9	17.5	67	
Barley	33	40.7	34.9	108.6	
Rye	1.4	6.7	3.8	11.9	
Flax	3.3	3.8	1.7	8.8	
	75.6	273.8	147.6	497.0	

Visible wheat supplies on July 31 totalled 379 million bushels, of which 212.2 million was in western country elevators and 22.5 million in interior western terminals.

Wheat exports for the 1954-55 crop year totalled 254.3 million bus., compared with 255.1 million in the previous crop year.

Total disappearance of Canadian wheat (exports and domestic consumption) totalled 310 million bushels, compared with 299.8 million in the previous crop year.

Canada possesses only 1.6 per cent of the total oil reserves in the world. The United States has 20 per cent and the Middle East, 60 per cent.

The president of the Farm Bureau Federation, big United States agricultural organization, has asked the government to examine the possibilities of increasing trade with Communist nations. He thinks a lot of U.S. farm surpluses could be disposed of in those countries.



Care of poultry

THE poultry industry in Western Canada is big business. Although the number of specialized poultry plants is increasing most of the eggs are produced by farm flocks. Unfortunately a large proportion of these flocks are cared for in a haphazard way with the result that average production is not high. In Alberta it is around 135 eggs per year. With more care and attention this could be increased to 200 eggs per hen per year, and the quality could be improved.

The egg-laying mash mixture recommended by the Alberta department of agriculture: ground wheat 25 per cent, ground oats 25 per cent, ground barley 20 per cent, iodized salt 1 per cent, ground oyster shell or limestone 2 per cent, bone meal 2 per cent.

The grain mixture: wheat 40 per cent, whole oats 40 per cent, barley 20 per cent.

Home-grown grains need to be supplemented by higher protein feeds such as meat scrap, fish meal, alfalfa meal, but most farmers find it more economical to buy commercial protein mineral supplements to mix with home-grown grains. While doing so follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Oyster shell, grit and water should be available to the birds at all times.

Once the flock is laying 40 per cent it can be put on laying mash and managed for steady production throughout the laying year. Do not aim at high production. 65 per cent throughout the year is better than 85 per cent for a couple of months followed by a breakdown of the flock with many birds going into false molt.

Do not overcrowd your poultry. Light breeds require 3½ square feet per bird and heavier birds 4 square feet. There should be 8 inches of roost for each Leghorn and 10 inches for the heavier breeds.

Overcrowding brings on feather pulling, egg eating, cannibalism, as well as colds, roup and bronchitis.

It is advisable to keep one breed of poultry, but if more than one breed is kept they should not be run together and hens should not be mixed with pullets.

Never hurry the pullets into lay. They should be kept on a development mash until they are laying 40 per cent.

Sheep numbers

NUMBERS of sheep and lambs on Canadian farms totalled 1,722,700 as at June 1 last, compared with 1,716,400 on the same date in the previous year, according to a survey made by the federal bureau of statistics. That is an increase of 6,300.

The Province of Alberta has more sheep than any other Canadian province, the figures for last June being 460,000. Ontario is second with 413,000.

The numbers on farms by provinces as at June 1 in the years 1955 and 1954 were:

	1955	1954
P. E. I.	39,700	39,400
Nova Scotia	97,000	99,000
New Brunswick	66,000	66,000
Quebec	346,000	363,000
Ontario	413,000	410,000
Total east	961,700	977,400
Manitoba	57,000	60,000
Saskatchewan	159,000	158,000
Alberta	480,000	440,000
British Columbia	85,000	83,000
Total west	781,000	739,000
Total Canada	1,722,700	1,716,400

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Manitoba—where the west begins

by Miriam Green Ellis

MANITOBA lies midway of Canada, hence its name "The Keystone" province. On the southern border, where it sits on the 49th parallel, are the Turtle Mountains which, roughly speaking, are midway east, west, north and south of the continent. For this reason this site was chosen for the International Peace Garden, a two-thousand-acre tract astraddle the International boundary.

As to statistics, Manitoba has more than twice the total area of the British Isles, but some 27,000 square miles are under water, and 160,000 square miles are in the Pre-Cambrian Shield. In the early days, the province attracted world-wide attention with its Manitoba Hard Wheat, and gave hint of what might happen when the farther west prairies were settled. Big lakes and rivers draining away to the Arctic produce exportable fish including whitefish, pickerel, pike, goldeyes. And the rock gave forth such minerals as copper, zinc, gold, silver, celenium, tellurium, nickel, and others.

Productive forests cover some 30,000 square miles and unproductive forests 62,500 square miles. One pulp mill is in operation and there is raw material for at least a couple more. Total value of forest products including paper is over \$24,000,000 a year.

Annual commercial catch of fresh water fish is valued at better than \$5,000,000, of which 90% is exported to the United States. Some of the far northern lakes are not fished as they are too far from transportation.

Mineral production in 1954 had an estimated value of \$35,000,000 including \$5½ million worth of crude oil. Included also were clay products, peat moss and salt.

Of the Manitoba capital city, Stephen Leacock once wrote:

"Winnipeg, like the rest of us, was born in mingled sin and righteousness. Purged now of its sin, it keeps the virtue of its cosmopolitan outlook. Buried in the heart of a continent, it still looks over the rim of it in all directions."

Over the rim to the north, it sees its own seaport at Churchill on Hudson Bay; to the south it looks up the Red River, which travels 665 miles from Minnesota to empty into Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson's Bay. Some 160 miles of this river are in Manitoba and before the C.P.R. laid tracks across Canada, the principal entrance and exit was south, by the Red River. To the east is Lake of the Woods, and Lake Superior, and to the west the great prairie bread-basket.

First Wheat Shipment

The first wheat shipped out of Manitoba in 1876 was loaded on the "Selkirk" on the last trip of the season, to continue its journey to Ontario via rail from St. Paul. There had been a poor crop in Ontario that year, and the old seed firm of Steele Bros., of Toronto, thinking that western seed might pep up the Ontario plantings, put in an order for 5,000 bushels. There were no grain or elevator companies in those days, so a local merchant took up the order. But after every bin and bag had been scraped there was only 857½ bushels to send east. The sale price was 85¢ a bushel and it took twelve farmers to supply that much wheat. That was the beginning. Later the wheat belt extended to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the wheat export became a mighty stream.

Like the other prairie provinces, the first harvests were furs. Even

today there are over \$7,000,000 worth of furs exported from the province. Some of which have come from other provinces to the Winnipeg fur auctions. Also, there are more than 450 fur farms in Manitoba, mostly addicted to mink. Fur farming in Manitoba is valued at \$3½ million, about two-thirds of which is exportable fur and the rest breeding animals.

In 1953 for the first time in history the fur farm output exceeded the wild catch. But the fur farm picture is changing as some of the operators are moving to Newfoundland to take advantage of a cheaper fish supply for feed.

Muskrat and Beaver

They do not seem to be able to housebreak the muskrats and beaver,

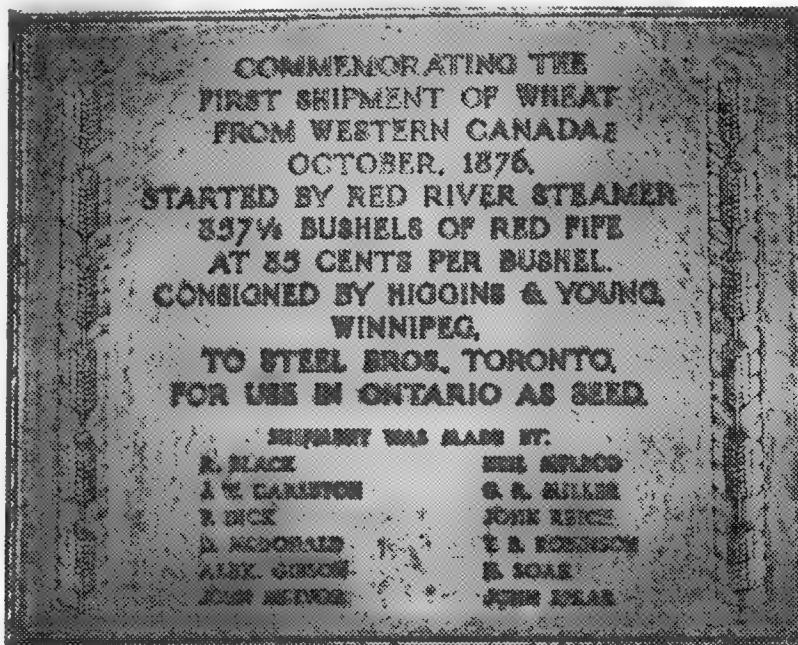
their furs. The home market is a good one. Few people in Manitoba but have at least one fur coat.

The early settlers, like the Indians, depended much on the buffalo for their yearly supply of meat and the skins made warm robes. Much of their first cash money came to the settlers from the sale of buffalo bones, which they salvaged from the prairies. Now cattle eat the native grass which is being supplemented by forage seed.

Industrial Activities

At first, Winnipeg industries were built up on the processing and handling of agricultural products. The Union Stockyards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada and can handle 25,000 head of stock at once.

Then the industries became more diversified; cheap power from the Winnipeg River had much to do with that.



which prefer to keep to their own homemaking traditions. Realizing they were fighting a losing battle in trying to farm the rats, the Manitoba government accepted the terms of the rodents, which was for a free and open way of life. In the north was a lot of low land, rivers, lakes and marsh, which eventually drain into the Saskatchewan River. To the east the Summerberry River breaks off from the parent stream and after travelling north for a while comes back to join the Saskatchewan and so on to Lake Winnipeg.

For long years the muskrat had approved this marshy land between the rivers; the only trouble was that the river was not too reliable; water levels varied seriously from year to year. However, with the help of a few dams, and some protection for the rats, a measure of control was established. Some private outfits had already established profitable rat ranches and the Manitoba government finally set aside a million acres in the Saskatchewan River delta for the rats; part of it is suitable for beaver and otter.

It was a rehabilitation project in the beginning when the "dirty thirties" were plaguing the land. Unless for some special seasonal condition, permits to trap are still confined to the local residents. Since 1940 when the first crop was taken off the Summerberry reserve, to 1954, over two million rats have been marketed from the area.

In times past, as high as 750,000 muskrats have been taken out of the Saskatchewan River Valley in a season, which establishes that the rats like the country, and the flappers like

There are now some 1,600 manufacturing firms producing a gross value of over \$560,000,000, according to 1954 figures. Included are 175 clothing establishments featuring especially sports goods and work clothes. Winnipeg is the second largest garment manufacturing centre in Canada. Manitoba leads the prairies in manufacture of iron and steel products. Its primary market is in the prairie provinces and western Ontario, but considerable of its products go to British Columbia and across into the northern States.

Some twenty firms are making agricultural implements and accessories including swathers, grain elevators, grain cleaners, grain loaders and augers, grain separators, storage bins, harrows, hydraulic equipment, seed cleaners, sprayers, wagons, tractor parts, and so on.

But the chief industry in Manitoba is meat packing, which the 1953 returns showed to be over \$111 million. Included in the industries pertaining to agriculture should be included flour mills \$25 million, butter and cheese \$27 million, bread \$13 million, breweries \$9 million, feeds \$6½ million, agricultural implements \$6.8 million.

Of late years, the hydro has been extended out through the province till most of the farms and villages are served. It is used for pumps, power, light, washing machines, refrigerators, deep freeze, etc.

At Brandon, known as the Wheat City since it fairly centres the agricultural area of the province, is one of the first Dominion Experimental Farms, which is still concerned especially with grain and livestock. At the Morden experimental station to

the south, the chief business is with early varieties of tree fruits, sunflowers, corn, ornamentals. They have over 400 llacs. As with the Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, they work in closely with the northern United States experimenters, whose problems are much the same. As with housewives exchanging cooking recipes, they share their knowledge of new varieties and farm pests.

The University is at Winnipeg with an agricultural and home-making school at Brandon. Six colleges are affiliated with the university.

The Bay Grain Route

Until the Vancouver port opened up for Alberta grain, practically all western grain went through Winnipeg to the east; then with the terminal elevator at Churchill, many cargoes, mostly from northern Saskatchewan cut mileage to English mills by loading at the northern port. This year the elevator space at Churchill is being doubled to five million bushels and it is expected that some 39 or 40 boats will put in there for grain. According to the demands of the market, this should account for some 18 or 20 million bushels. The Manitoba seaport is steadily increasing in importance. The boats bring in liquor, china, steel, Portland cement, most of which is being used in the new elevator construction at Churchill, excavating equipment, telephone equipment, industrial chemicals, such as used in mines and mills, candy, paper goods, toys, biscuits, woolens, hosiery, glass, cottons, floor coverings, such as carpets and linoleums, and, of course, curling stones.

An interesting import on the Churchill bound boats this year was "settlers' effects," being the household goods of teachers who have been brought out to man Saskatchewan schools. The teachers flew over and sent their effects by boat.

Unfortunately, many of the incoming boats are unable to get cargo and have come in ballast, probably the old story of not enough Canadian purchasers of British exportables. The dock and railway strikes may have had to do with these light cargoes too.

Early settlers for the western prairies came through Winnipeg, where they picked up oxcarts and supplies; so, in turn as the west was settled, its train loads of grain and cattle and hogs came back through Winnipeg, developed to serve the trade with its Grain Exchange, its great stockyards and packing plants. All railroads converge into Winnipeg, which is the bottleneck for transportation east and west, excepting for the Churchill route which is open only part of the year.

Realization of a Vision

Manitoba has a fairly self-sufficient economy. It grows its own grain, beef, bacon, vegetables, poultry, vegetable oil, its fur coats, makes its own clothes and swim suits, but imports most of its farm machinery and automobiles. It is short on tree fruits, but grows an amazing crop of wild and tame small fruit, and depends on New Zealand for its leg of lamb.

Many years ago when Rudyard Kipling visited Winnipeg he said:

"The visions that your old men saw years ago, I saw transplanted today into stone, and brick and concrete. Dreams that your young men have dreamed I saw accepted as the ordinary facts of everyday life and they will in turn give place to vaster and more far-reaching imaginations. This record of unsurpassed achievements, and my admiration of it, is as keen as my envy."

Poultry outlook

(Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd.)

EGGS — The All-Canada storage position on eggs is 112,000 cases of eggs in storage as of September 1st, as compared with 155 cases in store on the same date in 1954. It would appear that most of the Grade A Large storage eggs will be cleaned up but it looks as though there will be a small carry-over of Grade A medium eggs to be taken over by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. The best barometer to use in determining the future for eggs is the reports we received from the Government regarding the chicks produced by commercial hatcheries. These reports indicate that chick production is down 2.5% up until July 31st, 1955, and in view of the fact that the U.S. production is also down about the same, it would appear that we can look for firmer prices for eggs until such time as we are producing a surplus over our requirements. It is anticipated that when we are producing a surplus, prices will drop to Price Support Levels or approximately 30c per dozen for Grade A Large in Western Canada with the possible exception of British Columbia which should be about 2c to 3c per dozen higher. It is anticipated that egg prices will stay around Price Support Levels during the storage period or in other words, when a surplus is being produced, but as there should be fewer eggs stored, prices for next summer should be firmer.

POULTRY — The All-Canada Stock Report as of September 1st, 1955, shows a decrease of approximately 4½ million pounds of poultry as compared with the same report one year ago. The big decrease is in the stocks of chicken over report one year ago. The big decrease is in the stocks of chicken over 3 lbs. which are down approximately 4 million pounds. Turkey stocks were up approximately 700,000 pounds as of this date. The All-Canada turkey crop, however, according to the Hatchery report, is down slightly over 6%. The situation in the United States definitely affects turkey prices here in Canada. According to the latest reports from the United States, the production of light breed turkeys is down about 25% but the production of the heavy breeds is only down around 2% so that the overall production in the United States will only be down around 3%.

Food for Japan

JAPAN has made a deal with the United States for the purchase of some 11,333,000 bushels of wheat, as well as substantial quantities of rice and barley. The Japanese ambassador to Canada states, however, that his country will buy around 25,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada during the crop year, also about 42,000,000 bushels of barley. The adverse balance of Japan's trade with Canada (5 to 1 against Japan) hinders this trade.

The consumption of wheat flour in Japan has increased by 30 per cent over pre-war figures. Barley consumption has also increased, the grain being "pearled" and mixed with rice. The price of wheat now prevents further increases in consumption as a large loaf costs about 27c, while enough rice to feed four people costs 19c. The population of Japan is on the increase and is likely to reach 100 million by 1980. At present 20 per cent of the nation's food requirements must be imported and this percentage will increase with the steady population rise.

Value of cover crops

As a moisture conservation practice, summerfallowing on the deep black soils of central Alberta does not appear essential. Considerable evidence to this effect has been built up over the years at the Lacombe Experimental Station. Weed control, however, often makes summerfallowing advisable, and rather than leave the fallow entirely bare for a season cover crops are used to advantage.

Henry Friesen, officer-in-charge of field husbandry at the Lacombe Experimental Station, mentions two of these advantages. He points out that cover crops protect the fallow from wind and water erosion and provide fall pasture for livestock. As an example of the value of this pasture, oats at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre were sown in 1945 on 3½ acres at the Lacombe Experimental Station. The season of 1945, says Mr. Friesen, was a fairly typical one. On October 6, when the oats were 12 inches high, cut samples showed a yield of 7.4 tons of green weight per acre.

Forty-nine head of cattle were grazed on this pasture from October 6 to October 19, and as long as there was any cover crop on the field, the cattle ignored second growth timothy, bromegrass and alfalfa. The total weight of the cattle was 53,000 pounds — the equivalent of 53 cattle weighing one thousand pounds each. Since they grazed continuously on the cover crop for 14 days the pasturage actually provided forage sufficient for 742 pasture days for a one-thousand-pound animal.

Farm implement sales

SALES of farm implements and repair parts in Canada in 1954 totalled \$174,038,491, compared with \$269,869,172 in 1953, a drop of \$95,830,681. This information is from a recent release of the Dominion bureau of statistics. The prices are at wholesale.

Sales of farm machinery alone in 1953 totalled \$146,702,695, compared with \$238,050,354 in 1953. The four western provinces bought 58.1 per cent of the total in 1954 and 69 per cent in 1953.

Saskatchewan 25.5 per cent of the Canadian total in 1954 and 33.7 per cent in 1953.

The figures, by provinces, for the west:

	1954	1953
Manitoba	\$15,538,264	\$28,030,312
Saskatchewan	37,371,962	80,333,503
Alberta	28,017,559	51,302,523
B.C.	4,215,248	4,508,606



Direct connection. Photo by Mrs. Paul Korall, Saltcoats, Sask.

C. M. Learmonth, whose retirement from the positions of agricultural executive assistant and acting deputy minister of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture was announced recently in Regina by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet. Mr. Learmonth, who retired at the end of June, after 38 years in the provincial government service, had been agricultural executive assistant and acting deputy for the past eight years.

often as every two months. It is wise to remember this when buying youngsters' shoes and to buy footwear large enough to allow for growth.

When using paint, home cleaners or similar chemicals, in a room there should be adequate cross ventilation, since the fumes from such chemicals are dangerous in closed spaces.

The federal government is bonus-ing the gold industry to the extent of \$14,000,000 a year. This will continue for two years at least.

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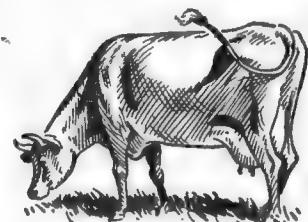
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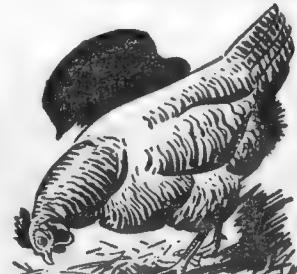
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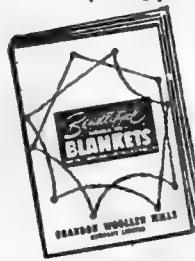
SUMMER or winter, spring or fall people do like to eat. Families are funny that way, aren't they? But of the four seasons winter days seem to provoke the largest appetites and there is one thing I especially like about preparing food at that time of year and that is that hearty, simple meals are so welcomed. What is more appetizing than to come in from the cold and smell baked beans, a big pot of stew or soup or fresh bread just being lifted from the oven! All-



Aunt Sal Suggests

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The summer is behind us,
And now we plan ahead,
To the long, cold days of winter,
When our families must be fed.

though as I write this the thermometer is near eighty and all I'm planning for lunch is salad, cold meat and rhubarb pie and ice cream, yet I can just taste those heavier, hearty viands I have named.

I wonder how many of you have acquired a home freezer and if you are as sold on yours as I am on mine. I didn't stuff nearly as many items for eating into jars this fall, but I did cram a lot of things into the freezer. If ever I met an example of the lazy woman's canning then home freezing is it! And I do mean it!

For instance we happen to be very fond of rhubarb at our house and I have enough sturdy plants at the tail-end of the lot to provide all we need. Well I froze it all this year, just washed and cut it into one inch bits and packed into plastic bags. Now any time during the next months that we get a hankering for it in either "sauce" or pies all I have to do is thaw and cook. Of course by thawing a carton of strawberries or raspberries at the same time we can treat ourselves to a fancier dish. Towards spring you may note that

your supply of pickles is diminishing, so you can call on that same rhubarb to fill in. It might be you haven't got a good recipe for relish made with rhubarb so I'll give you mine. Before giving it I might add that if you do lack a freezer and have put your rhubarb down in that old-time cold water method you can use it for this recipe too.

Rhubarb Relish — 4 qts. chopped rhubarb, 1 qt. chopped onions. Sprinkle these two with 2 cups brown sugar and let stand over night. Next morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar and also these: $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, salt and celery salt. Boil gently, stirring often until onions are well done. Put into hot sterile jars. (Very nice with a meat course.)

I think it was about four years ago that I gave you a recipe for an honest-to-goodness dependable white cake. It isn't a party cake at all just that stir-up and bake-and-serve variety that we like to fall back on in a pinch. Well several requests have come in lately for just such a recipe so here it is again. I baked it three times one week when I wanted something tasty in a hurry. Once I served it with jam between the two layers and a chocolate butter icing on top. Again I used it like a strawberry shortcake with thawed berries and whipped cream topping and the third time I went to town with a fussy boiled icing and splattered it generously with coconut. But each time it was good and didn't have to be coaxed down.

Two-Egg White Cake: — (It came to me originally as a one-egg cake, but I think that is too stingy and I use two.) Cream lump of butter (size of an egg) and one scant cup granulated sugar. Add two unbeaten eggs and stir like fury. Then add pinch of salt and 1 tsp. vanilla. Then sift together three times (this is important) 2 cups of flour, 2 tsps. baking powder and add this alternately to first mixture with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk. It makes two nice layers which should be baked for about 20 minutes in oven of 375° F. or you may serve it as a loaf cake which should be baked 30 minutes. Those of you who (like myself) have a leaning towards simple, dependable recipes should cut this out (while you're memorizing it) and paste into your everyday cook book.

It is almost against my religion to talk about Christmas before November, but I'm going to act different this year and mention it right now. From past experience I know that my mail is very heavy round that time and I know I always disappoint some of you by not getting your requested recipes and hints back to you in time. This year you get busy and write me and I'll get busy and answer you and we'll both be happier, eh? Next month's column will feature a good line-up of foods and ideas for the festive time. Some of these will be old favorites from away back when and others will be new ones that I have added to my collection and I want to share with you friends.

It really "warmed the cockles of m'heart" to receive so many nice letters that told me you are glad that my picture (or reasonable facsimile) is now grinning at you from the top of this page. One just like it is being carried in Oscar's wallet which I think is very nice of him, don't you? After all he could have put in a likeness of some glamorous young thing. Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal

Let's Ask

Aunt Sal

The housewife's lot, we sometimes think,

Is Jill of many trades,
When we help her solve her problems,
'Tis like having many maids.

THE months of August and September were busy ones for most of you that I know to be very true. I haven't the many demands on my time that you friends have who are living on farms, yet I was busy — very busy. I have known no months when my mail was heavier and to tell the truth I am not caught up yet. But I'm still trying and I ask you to bear with me if the reply to your particular problem hasn't reached you yet. It will!

Q.: (Repeated from August issue): Can you give me the recipe for buttermilk honey? — (Mrs. T. Mullinger, Sask.)

A.: (Sent in by two kind readers who tell us this was very popular during the depression years and was aptly dubbed depression honey):

Buttermilk Honey — Combine 7 cups of fresh buttermilk and 6 cups of sugar (brown or white). Boil until thick — takes about 3 hours. It does not boil over or burn so takes little watching. When thick enough add 1 tsp. vanilla or any desired flavoring. Note: A thinner syrup may be had by boiling less time. This keeps any length of time.

Q.: Could you give me a recipe for mint sauce that could be put in sealers and kept for winter use? I don't mean mint jelly. I tried this and my family does not care for it very much. —(Mrs. A. B., Volmer, Alta.)

A.: Almost every food made can be canned, so I don't see why mint sauce cannot be, too. Here is my recipe for mint sauce and I should think the presence of the vinegar in it should assure its keeping qualities:

Mint Sauce — 1 tbbsp. powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup minced mint leaves and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar. Pack leaves loosely in sterile jar. Heat vinegar and sugar to boiling point and pour over leaves and seal. (Note: Of course this is a very small quantity but combine in this proportion.)

Q.: I thought I was a pretty good cook until I tried making scones on top of the range in a griddle. Have you a good recipe for Scotch scones in a griddle? — (Mrs. N. S.)

Scotch Griddle Scones — $\frac{1}{2}$ cup icing sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 2 tsps. baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda, 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sweet milk.

Method: Cream butter, sugar and egg. Beat until light. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk to first mixture. Don't have your griddle quite as hot as for pancakes. Place batter by heaping teaspoonful on greased griddle. When bubbles appear on top, turn and brown on other side. Serve cold.

Q.: How can I make French or Italian bread? Those yard-long crusty loaves. My son is talking of "submarines" (king-size sandwiches that have these long loaves for a base.) Could it be baked in an ordinary oven? (Mrs. G.B., Tantallon, Sask.)

A.: None of my cook books yielded this recipe but from a French lady I finally got this recipe. I have never tried it but buy mine at a bake shop. But this lady does bake her own and in an ordinary oven too.

(Continued on page 66)

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HERE ARE THE 18 TOP HITS:

The Yellow Rose of Texas, Seventeen, I'll Never Stop Loving You, Tina Marie, Longest Walk, Love Is A Many Splendored Thing, Autumn Leaves, Moments To Remember, I Want You To Be My Baby, You Are My Sunshine, Domani, The Bible Tells Me So, The Kentuckian Song, Razzle Dazzle, Wake The Town And Tell The People, Maybelline, Song Of The Dreamer, Gum Drop.

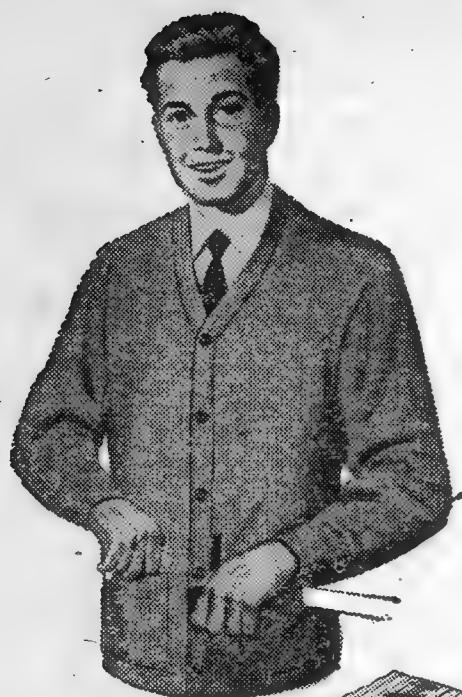
HERE ARE THE 18 WESTERN HITS:

Cattle Call, If You Were Me, Take Possession, Just Call Me Lonesome, That Do Make It Nice, All Right, I Forget To Remember To Forget, When I Stop Dreaming, Cryin' Prayin' Waitin' Hopin', There's Poisen In Your Heart, Baby Let's Play House, Blue Darlin', Yester Comes A Sucker, I'm Hurting Inside, Daddy You Know What?, So Lovely Baby, I Thought Of You, Beautiful Lies.

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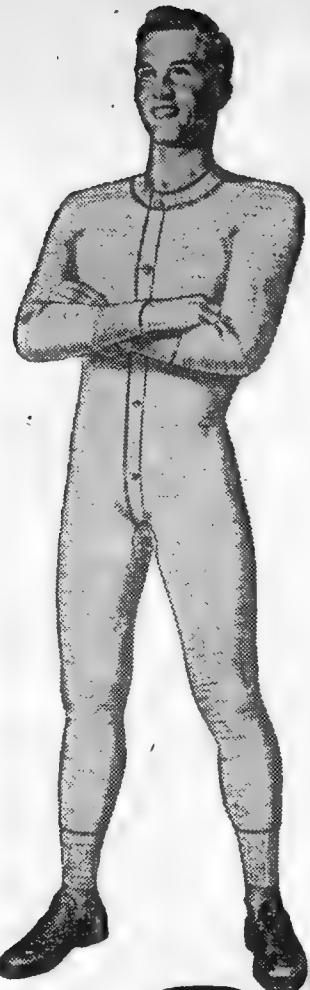
Last year 19 persons were killed in tractor accidents in Saskatchewan province.



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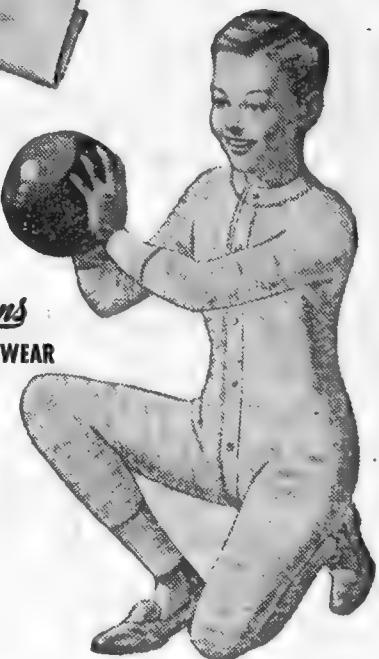


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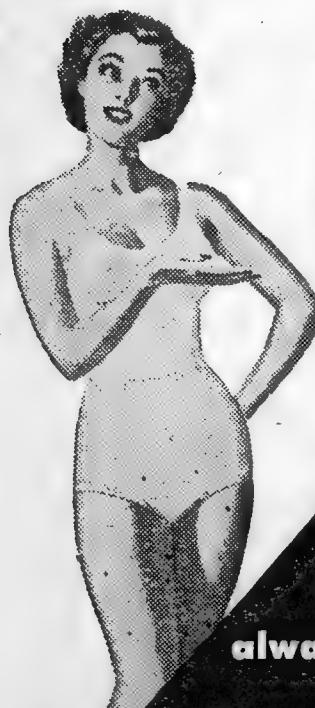
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OP-8



Calf love. Photo by May Hauser.
Daysland, Alberta.

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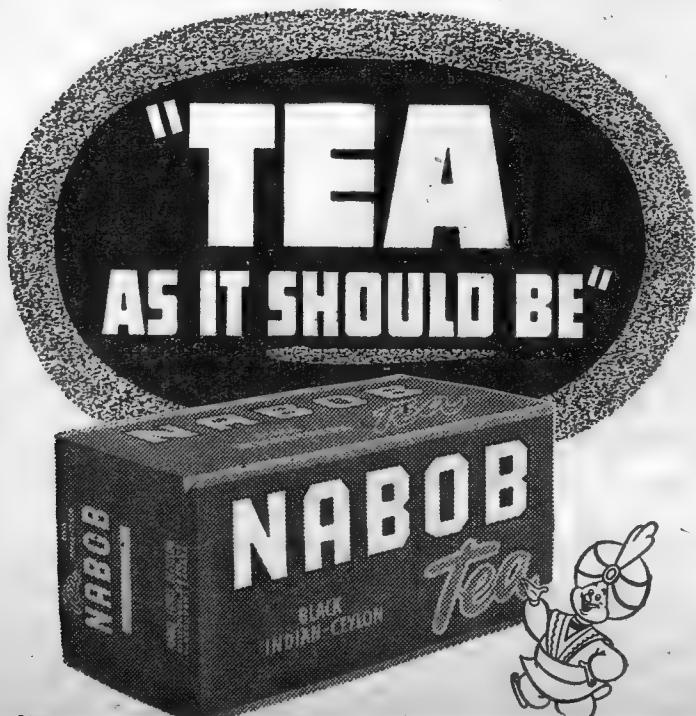


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HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

A CNE is an embarrassing skin trouble that often affects young adults and teenagers. It is wise to consult a doctor about this condition, which may require treatment. It helps if the skin is kept clean with mild soap and water, and rich desserts and pastries omitted from the diet.

Calcium is one of the essential minerals necessary for the purpose of building strong bones and teeth. This mineral also helps the regular beating of the heart, the clotting of blood and digestion of food. Milk products such as cheese are good sources of calcium.

Food particles allowed to remain in the mouth after eating, start to form acids in a matter of minutes. This may attack the enamel of the teeth and cause dental caries. Brushing the teeth immediately after eating will help to preserve the teeth.

Children vary in the age at which they start to walk but there is no set rule as to when this should take place. Usually a baby tries his first steps when his legs feel strong enough to bear the weight of his body. He should never be forced to stand or walk.

The older person whose physical processes and activities slow down with age, requires reasonable amounts of protein foods. These should be selected from foods which are known from experience to be easily digested. It often helps if four or five light meals are taken instead of three heavier ones.

Mental health clinics established in various parts of Canada are designed

to aid both adults and children. In addition there is available, free of charge, a series of folders entitled "Child Training", which may be obtained from local or provincial health departments.

Baby teeth are often mistakenly regarded as unimportant because they are a temporary growth. Their condition affects the health of the permanent set, so a child should make his first visit to the dentist at the age of three years.

Vitamin D is a substance needed by the body in making use of calcium and phosphorus. It helps to prevent rickets and aids in the formation of strong bones and teeth. Pregnant mothers and children from birth to the age of sixteen years require daily doses of vitamin D.

Infected teeth, tonsils or sinus may affect the eyes, which are influenced by the general health. When having a medical check-up, have the eyes thoroughly examined at the same time.

Medical science, in its continuous search for methods of protecting children against major contagious diseases, has helped to rid Canada of smallpox and other one-time epidemic killers. Other grave diseases may soon be on the obsolete list. Every Canadian child should be given immunization against whooping cough and diphtheria.

The body requires certain amounts of protein, minerals, vitamins and other necessary nutrients. The easiest way to ensure that the body receives the supplies it needs is to follow Canada's Food Rules for a balanced diet.

Brush with a mixture of slightly beaten egg white and 2 tbps. water and return to oven and bake 20 minutes longer. **NOW THIS IS IMPORTANT:** Cool bread quickly in a draught from open window.

Q.: How do you make jam or jelly from rose hips? (Name withheld by request.)

A.: Wild rose hips are sometimes named "prairie oranges" because they are so rich in vitamin C content. When making jelly of these do not be discouraged if the jelly seems a little thin at first for it will stiffen as it ages. And do not place this jelly in the sunshine to stiffen as you sometimes do with other jellies. There will be a loss of vitamin C if you do. These berries are best after the frost and only gather berries that are vivid red and slightly soft. Those of you who have never tried canning these berries should get much help from a little booklet put out by the Dominion Glass Co., Redcliff, Alberta. There are two pages devoted to canning rose berries (or hips).

WILD ROSEBERRY JAM: Remove seeds and hull berries. Wash (naturally). Add water to barely cover. Cook berries until soft. If too thick add water as needed. Set aside to cool. Mash and put through sieve. To 2 cups of this puree add 1 cup sugar and cook slowly until thick, stirring often. A better consistency is obtained if commercial pectin is used. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Some of you may have crab apples on hand still. If so maybe you'd like to know that you can combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crabapple juice to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rose puree and it will require $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. They tell us that jelly made so retains its vitamin C content for 9 months . . . in other words "it's good for you" . . .

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to Aunt Sal in care of THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Prune bread

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon sugar
1 envelope active dry yeast
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, scalded
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 tablespoons granulated sugar
4 tablespoons butter
1 cup prunes, cooked and chopped
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cups sifted all-purpose flour

(Continued from page 24)
FRENCH OR ITALIAN LONG LOAF BREAD

(this recipe makes three loaves) Scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water, 1 tbps. granulated sugar, 2 tbps. shortening, 2 tbsps. salt. Cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile measure into a large bowl $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water, 1 tsp. sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved and sprinkle with 1 envelope dry yeast. Let stand for ten minutes then stir into first lukewarm mixture. Measure into large bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted bread flour. Make well in middle and add liquid all at once. Mix well then knead in the bowl. Cover with damp cloth and set in warm place. Let rise until double in bulk. Punch down and let rise until double in bulk again. Turn onto lightly floured board and divide into three equal portions. Knead each piece lightly and shape into slim loaves about a foot long. Place onto greased cookie sheet (or bottom of dripping pan). Cut diagonal slashes in top of loaves. Let rise in warm place uncovered until double in size. Bake in hot oven 400 F. for 15 min.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water thoroughly dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar. Sprinkle yeast on top of water. Let stand 10 minutes. Then stir well. Add salt to scalded milk and stir until dissolved. Let milk cool to lukewarm. Add yeast and 2 cups flour to milk. Beat until smooth. Cover lightly with a clean cloth and let rise in a warm place, free from draft, for approximately 40 minutes or until double in bulk. Grease two $9\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bread pans. Stir the risen sponge and add 3 tablespoons sugar, butter, prunes and 3 cups flour. Beat with spoon until well blended. Turn dough onto lightly-floured board and add remaining flour while kneading. Knead until dough is smooth and elastic (approximately 10 minutes). Divide dough in half, shape each half into loaf and place in well-greased pan. Cover lightly with a clean cloth and let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk (about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours). Bake at 375 deg. F. for 45 to 50 minutes.

Canada's population

THE population of Canada was 15,600,000 on June 1, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. That is an increase of 401,000 or 2.7 per cent over the figures on June 1, 1954.

In the past ten years the population has increased by 3,529,000 or 22.2 per cent, due to rising birth rate, falling death rate and heavy immigration.

The population of each province as at June 1, 1955, and the increase in the preceding year, are given below:

Ontario	5,183,000	137,000
Quebec	4,520,000	132,000
P. E. Island	108,000	3,000
Nova Scotia	683,000	10,000
Newfoundland	412,000	14,000
New Brunswick	4,558,000	14,000
Saskatchewan	889,000	11,000
Alberta	1,066,000	27,000
Br. Columbia	1,305,000	39,000
N. W. Territ.	18,000	1,000
Yukon	10,000	

FEEDING THE CALF

I HAD a good laugh as I read how Jack Sutherland fed the calf in your August paper.

I recall when I was a young girl, and being an only child, so helped with all the outside chores. It happened in northern Manitoba in 1898, when the country was mostly bush, and quite a time to find the cattle at night, so one night one of the heifers was missing, and we hunted 4 days before we found her and a big steer calf at foot. We wanted to milk the heifer, and I always used a hame-strap crossed like the figure-8 above the hocks, buckled tight, so I could always manage the heifers all right; but the calf had sucked so not so easy to manage him. I gave him my finger, but he had such good teeth, I soon got tired of that, so I took an old pail that had a hole in the bottom about as large as a small spool. Then I got an old rather long rag and tied a good knot in the one end and brought the other end up through the pail, and when he would hunt for my finger in the milk he would get the rag and no matter how much he pulled he did not get it out. That was my way of teaching a bad calf to drink, and, as Jack says, straddle their neck in a corner facing out is the best way.

When I was about 16 years old a certain neighbor boy, who was never fond of work, started to be a frequent visitor at our house, and as I had always helped my Dad saw logs and the stove wood with the crosscut saw, I just invited him out to the wood pile on the end of the crosscut saw. That is a good way to get rid of an unwanted suitor, girls. Just try it.

From An Old Pioneer.

What you can do with money

Light large cigars with large bills—



Spectacular, but matches really
do a better job!

Hide it in the cookie jar—



Too risky, Junior always raids the jar! It won't be there when you really need it!

Stick it under the mattress—



Too lumpy for comfortable sleeping!

Spend it all—and fast—



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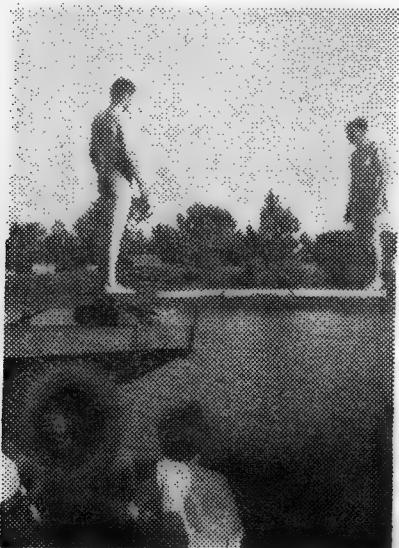
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house. And what a comfortable feeling to know you have the funds for an emergency or opportunity. More than a million Canada Savings Bond investors have that comfortable feeling.



Spring board at swimming hole near Swift Current. Paul Helmer.

Wheat, Historical

WHEAT is an Old World plant. It originated as a wild grass in Mesopotamia (Iraq and Iran) and Ethiopia. It is known that wheat production was practised 80 centuries ago in Mesopotamia. From thence it spread throughout the world.

Wheat was introduced in Mexico by the Spaniards in 1530. The first wheat grown in Canada was seeded by a French colony on a small tract of land on the banks of the St. Croix river in what is now New Brunswick in 1604. The colony did not stay long in that location.

The French encouraged wheat production in Quebec when that nation owned Canada. In 1734 that province's production was 738,000 bushels. When the British took over Canada wheat growing spread into Ontario. In 1860 that province produced 24,500,000 bushels. Today Ontario's average production is around 20,000,000 bushels.

The Selkirk settlers came from the highlands of Scotland to Manitoba in 1813 and started growing wheat. The varieties sown were not suitable to the climate and the settlers had a difficult time.

As other settlers came to the Canadian prairies wheat growing expanded and other varieties were tried out. It was found that Red Fife was best suited to the region.

Red Fife originated with a sample of wheat from Poland obtained, in 1842, by David Fife, a farmer in Peterboro county, Ontario. He got the grain from a friend in Scotland who obtained a handful from a Polish vessel delivering a boatload to Scotland. A selection from this gift proved of such good quality and matured so much quicker than other wheats that it spread throughout Ontario and the mid-western states of the U.S.A. and finally to the Canadian prairies.

But Red Fife still did not ripen soon enough for the short season in the west. So, Dr. William Saunders, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental stations, set to work to produce an early ripening wheat. From a cross between Red Fife and Hard Red Calcutta, a wheat obtained from India, Marquis wheat was produced. In 1904 there was a bare handful of that grain available from one head of wheat. By 1912 this has multiplied to 250,000,000 bushels. The

area under wheat in the west now extended by millions of acres.

Marquis wheat has now given way to newer varieties with earlier ripening and rust resistant abilities. But Marquis is still the standard of quality for all spring wheat grown in the west.

There is a greater acreage to Thatcher wheat in the west than any other variety, mainly because of its rust resistant qualities. Selkirk, with improved rust resistance, is gaining acreage. In Alberta Saunders wheat comes next to Thatcher.

CO-OPS TO HANDLE FERTILIZERS

Interprovincial Co-operatives Ltd., with 600 outlets in Western Canada, are now handling chemical fertilizers under the co-op label. It has been definitely established that the use of such fertilizers increase production substantially in most areas in the west, and the use of such is growing steadily. The source of supply is the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Farmers are urged to support this venture by buying their fertilizer requirements from co-op. outlets.

NEW POOL ELEVATORS

THE Alberta Wheat Pool held official openings of two 83,000-bushel country elevators last month, one at Stettler, and one at Carbon. At Stettler, O. McCurdy, travelling superintendent, was master of ceremonies and Mayor Petheridge cut the ribbon and declared the elevator open. W. Brauer, one of the original Pool members, delivered the first load of grain. At Carbon the opening was sponsored by the Farmers' Union of Alberta local and Les Bramely was master of ceremonies. Otto Schielke, superintendent, welcomed those in attendance. W. Hammel, veteran Pool member, delivered the first load of grain. Ben S. Plumer, Pool chairman, and R. Garrett, F.U.A. director, delivered addresses.

GRAIN RATE INCREASE

The board of transport commissioners has announced that the freight rate on grain shipped by rail in Western Canada will be increased by 10 per cent. The probability is that the increase will go into effect in another month. In the meantime the board here will protest against the move.

Some time next year another boost of 10 per cent in domestic freight rates on grain in the west is anticipated.

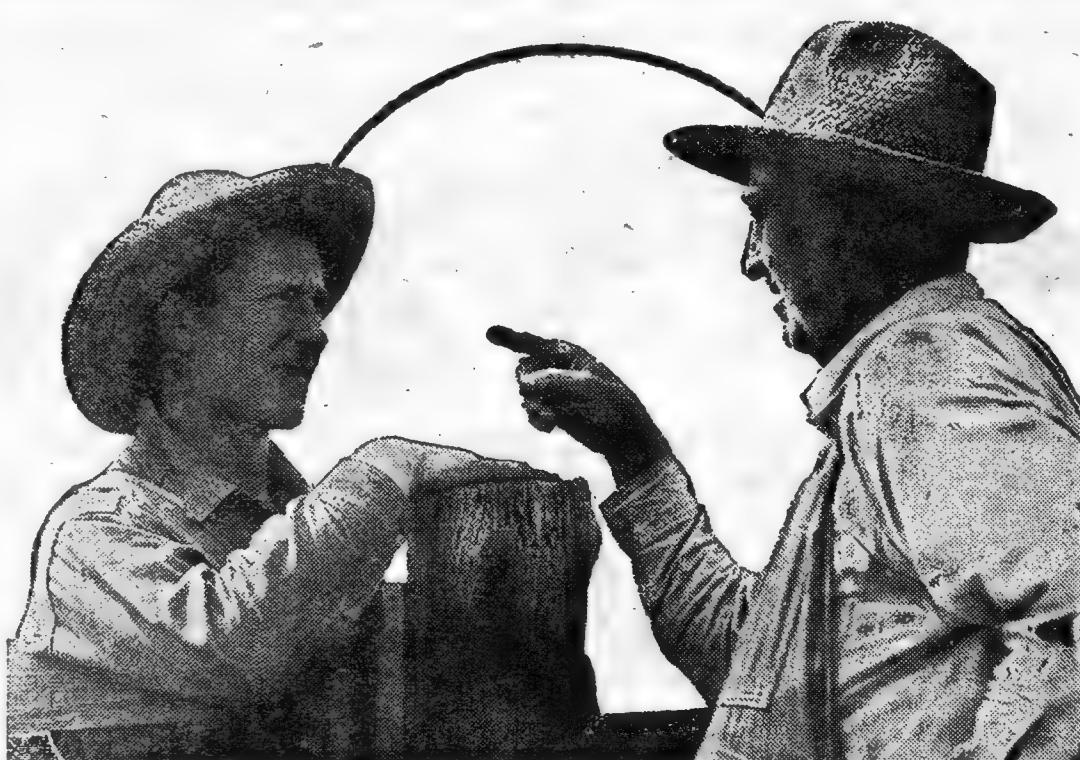
What the increases will mean is shown by the following figures: It now costs 54c per 100 lbs. to rail grain to Vancouver from Calgary and Edmonton on the domestic rate. A 10 per cent increase will bring the cost up to 59.4c. A further 10 per cent increase will bring the rate up to over 65c per 100 lbs. The export grain rate to Vancouver is 20c a hundred pounds from Calgary and Edmonton.

The farm organizations are vigorously protesting against the proposed increases.

Ben S. Weber, of Sedgewick, Alberta, newly elected Alberta Wheat Pool delegate, is an outstanding Shorthorn breeder. The Weber family also have the hobby of collecting Indian relics and have about 300 of such in their collection.

* * *

The Hoesch Steel Co., of Dortmund, Germany, will build a \$3,000,000 plant at Regina, Sask., for the production of electric resistance weld transmission oil and gas piping. This will be the first steel pipe production plant on the prairies and it is expected it will be in operation in the spring of 1956.



Yes, Sir . . . I'm for the Alberta Wheat Pool

I own my land, my machinery, my stock and my home, having gained these through my toil, sweat and ingenuity.

I also have ownership in 525 Alberta Wheat Pool country elevators and 2 terminals. This is the greatest bargain of my life for I obtained an equity in these properties for an investment of only \$5.00.

I share all monies accruing from the handling of my grain and have a voice in the administration of these vast grain handling facilities.

Surely this is the ultimate in returns from my labors.

I would urge all farm people to participate in this movement and share the savings with me. Remember, savings lie in volume handlings.

I know that you, like other farmers, want the maximum returns from your toil.

You can get this by joining with me in supporting our farmer-owned Wheat Pool grain handling facilities.



N. P. DAVISSON

Oldest employee of Alberta Wheat Pool in years of service has retired. He joined the Wheat Pool staff in the autumn of 1923.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"



My mother pulled some green onions for dinner. While she was cleaning them she noticed that there was something through one of them, so she picked it up to look at it. It was the root of some quack grass that had grown right through the onion.

Irene Silver.

Huxley, Alta.

We have two cats, both mother cats whom had kittens lately. One cat is white, the other cat is black. When the white cat goes to catch rats for her kitten, the black cat baby-sits; and when the black cat goes hunting, the white one babysits. It sure is sweet. They look after each other's kittens better than their own.

Maxine Sarson.

Dollard, Sask.

Last summer when I went for the cows I saw an orange thing moving among the trees. I thought it was a dog. Because our dog is orange in color. I called him, but, to my surprise, it was a deer.

Dan Pawlivsky.

Square Hill, Sask.

This is something that happened on the farm one day as we were walking in the bush we found a duck's nest. The next day we were hunting crows. When we reached the nest there was one egg missing. We didn't think anything about it and went on hunting. When we came back we saw a magpie sucking out a duck egg. I got our gun loaded and shot. After I shot the magpie the duck's nest was safe.

Gordon Purdy.

Gunn, Alberta.

This morning, Daddy left for the threshing machine before daylight, so Mama got up and gave him breakfast, then went to sleep for an hour. When she woke up she said to my sister, "Elaine, look if Duke (our youngest horse) is here, I dreamt he got out on us when Dad went. About an hour later, when they were milking, Jessie Peirson came over on horseback and said to Mom, "How do you like my horse?" Mom looked and it was Duke. He had jumped the fence and followed Daddy, so he put him in their barn till Jessie was going past our place to binder. She rode him home.

Gilbert Germain.

Hazel Dell, Sask.

I found out that yellow warblers do not like parasites. A yellow warbler made a nest in our woodlot. She laid eggs in it. A cowbird laid her egg in the same nest. The yellow warbler did not relish the idea of hatching the cowbird's egg so she built a brand new nest right on top of the old one.

Fred Garsuk.

Box 235, Two Hills, Alberta.

One morning when we were all asleep I heard some knocks at the door. I opened the front door but no one was there. I went to the back door but no one was there, and I heard the knocks again. At last I found where the knocks came from. A woodpecker was tapping on the roof.

Ellwood Purdy.

R.R. 1, Gunn, Alberta.

My brother and sister and I went down south in our pasture picking strawberries. We went over to our hay rack and my brother showed me a nest of baby robins. There were two baby robins in the nest. The mother robin left the nest and went hunting for worms. While the mother bird was gone I gave the baby birds a worm. The next day I went and the mother bird was not there. The third day after that my two sisters and my brother and I went picking strawberries and I looked in the nest. To my surprise the nest was empty.

Judy Moorhouse.

Breton, Alta.

The other day I came upon a badger who was burying a chicken. I yelled and yelled at him, but he paid little attention. I seized a short pole and swung it. He snarled at me letting the chicken drop. Imagine my surprise. The chicken was still alive. It walked away from its own funeral wobbling like a drunken man.

Kenny Pickock.

Lavoy, Alberta.

Last week, while I was out in the pasture, the dog started fighting with a little black animal. It looked something like a weasel, but was about three times bigger. He was a good fighter and finally got away from the dog and climbed a tree. He had a little white under the chin and I think he might be a mink.

Allen Kerns.

Wimborne, Alberta.

One day I saw a mouse in the porch and Mama set a trap. We were surprised when we looked and saw that we'd caught two mice by their heads.

Virginia Kerns.

Wimborne, Alta.

One day a few years ago when Mom had killed a spring rooster inside the gizzard she found a baby's nipple. I guess my little brother lost the nipple, but how could a rooster swallow a whole nipple?

Linda Andrich. Rochester, Alta.

Last Sunday while strolling through some woods near our home, I happened to lose my way. Not knowing what else to do, I sat down in the shade of a wide-spreading oak. As I sat there with thoughts of my far away home, I heard the faint sound of a familiar dog's voice far away. As the sounds came nearer my heart leaped from within me, for who should it be but my faithful dog, Tip. He had noticed my absence and had come in search of me.

John E. Hofer.

Box 13, Magrath, Alta.

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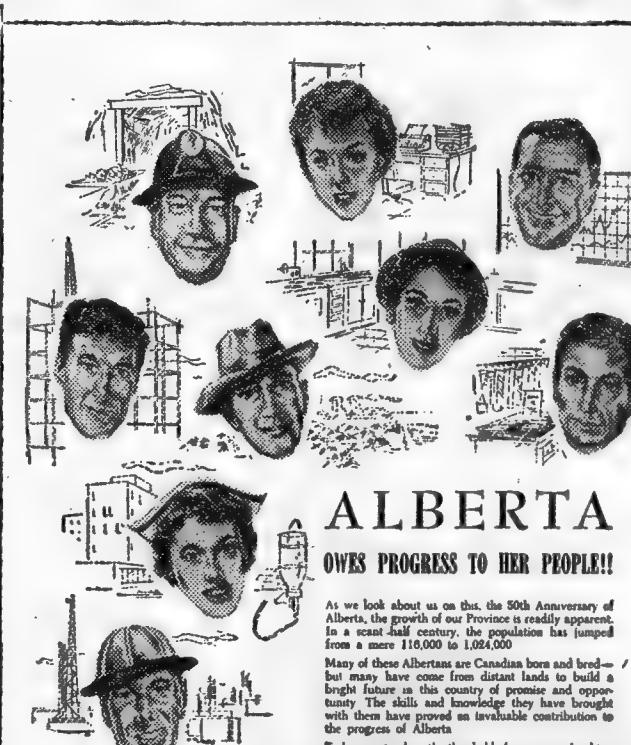
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ALBERTA

OWES PROGRESS TO HER PEOPLE!!

As we look about us on the 50th Anniversary of Alberta, the growth of our Province is readily apparent. In a scant half century, the population has jumped from a mere 110,000 to 1,024,000.

Many of these Albertans are Canadians born and bred—but many have come from distant lands to build a bright future in this country of promise and opportunity. The skills and knowledge they have brought with them have proved an invaluable contribution to the progress of Alberta.

Today we stand on the threshold of a new era. Looking back, we pause to salute those early pioneers who braved so many obstacles to establish the Province. Looking ahead, we see a happy, united people achieving the goal of even greater progress and prosperity than we enjoy at this time.

This year Alberta is celebrating her Golden Jubilee, and her people are joining together to affirm their great faith in the Golden Province of the West.

Alberta GOLDEN Jubilee

GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



Saskatchewan boundary survey now proceeding

FIFTY years ago, Saskatchewan's north was considered remote and indeed many a person had a mental image of Prince Albert as being in the northern area of the province. However, during the period of development and particularly in the last 10 years, the geography and potential of the north has become better known to Saskatchewan citizens.

People who now casually visit Lac la Ronge by car may not realize that only a decade ago, a dog trail was the predecessor of the present all-weather highway.

The northerly invasion of prospector, geologist, trapper, commercial fisherman, settler and pilot over Saskatchewan's extensive back yard made it necessary to delineate the boundary between the province and the North West Territories. It is especially interesting to note that some of this survey work is being done during the province's Jubilee birthday year.

Because Uranium City is only 25 miles from the north boundary of the province, and as prospecting and mineral exploration has expanded northward, it was necessary to indicate a stage of the survey. This stage consisted of accurately determining ground boundary line to define administrative fields of Saskatchewan

and North West Territories, and prevent confusion as to management and development of game, hydro electric and mineral resources.

Since the northern boundary of Saskatchewan is also the southern boundary of the North West Territories, its survey is the joint interest of the federal and provincial governments. As a result, the Saskatchewan-North West Territories Boundary Commission, composed of representatives of both governments, was established in 1952 to plan the survey.

The job of marking the north limit of Saskatchewan's interesting back yard has started in earnest. Cost of establishing ground markers, removing trees from a six-foot strip along the line, and making a survey of high accuracy was estimated at approximately \$190,000—to be equally shared by the federal government and the province.

The task of surveying the 276 miles of bush, rock and lakes along latitude 60 was a formidable one. Fortunately, numerous lakes along the north boundary provided means of landing float aircraft which facilitated the first stage of the survey. This stage consisted of accurately determining ground boundary line to define administrative fields of Saskatchewan

These names spell history

By KATHERINE MAGILL

WE'VE all been taking a long, long look at history this Jubilee year. And strange as it seems, one of the most interesting sources for historical research is found in the varied and colorful place names of the west. So many of them reflect interesting facts about each place or the people who settled it. There are names commemorating the first traders, the priests, the missionaries. There are others in languages ranging from the Gaelic to the Sioux. Some remind us of royalty, or of faraway places from which settlers came. It's a grand imaginative collection.

There's Pile O' Bones Creek, now grown respectable and bearing the name of Regina's Wascana Lake. It's matched by the Alberta place name of Okotoks translating into English, it becomes "lots of stones." Athabasca is the Cree for "place of reeds" and Saskatoon, "bush that grows straight for arrows." Coronach Lake is so named because one lonely Scot thought the howling of the coyotes sounded like a dirge or "coronach" to use the Gaelic. Played on the pipes, no doubt.

along 60 degrees of north latitude. The Geodetic Service of Canada provided the personnel who were transported from camp to camp by Saskatchewan Government Airways aircraft.

Other names of European origin are Bruderheim "brethren's home" settled by a brotherhood of the Moravian church. Myrnam has an equally pacific name meaning "Peace to us" in Russian, while nearby Vesala is Slavic for "cheerful". One name, however, tells of the opposition of non-European settlers for the suggested Russian name of Ostaskik. It is Kahwin — Sioux for "No."

The Mormon settlements of southern Alberta are fittingly named. Taber, the first two syllables of tabernacle, marked one such settlement, while Cardston reminds us that the leader of that settlement was Charles Ora Card, the son-in-law of Brigham Young.

Clover Bar, east of Edmonton was so called because a miner named Clover found a very lucrative gold bearing sand bar at that point of the river.

John Ware, the negro cowboy, affectionately remembered by many Albertans has a mountain and a creek named for him in the Porcupine Hills area where he lived. Pat Burns and Senator Cochrane, both cattlemen of fame will be remembered by the lake and town respectively named after them.

The fairer sex hasn't been altogether forgotten. Regina and Alberta bring to mind the Royal family, while Dina, just south of Lloydminster was named for the only white girl in the area at that time, Miss Dina Sand. Hemaruka honors not one but four young ladies, the daughters of a general manager of the C.N.R. They were Helen, Margaret, Ruth and Kathleen Warren of Toronto. In Saskatchewan, the women of a tribe of Blackfeet were commemorated for a different reason. Attached by a band of mauling Crees, the Blackfeet braves crept away, leaving the women working around the campfires, where they could be watched by the enemy. The women were massacred when the Crees discovered the deception, and until recently the lake by which they had camped was known as Old Wives' Lake.

Other places bearing names reminiscent of events are Jumping Pound, where Indians stampeded buffalo over a coulee for an easy slaughter, Dead Horse Coulee, where forty horses belonging to the Mounties starved to death, and Bath Creek, where one unhappy civil engineer unwillingly bathed when thrown into the creek from his horse. Committee Punch Bowl marks the spot where, reaching the summit of Athabasca Pass, Hudson's Bay traders made a practice of stopping to toast their company committee.

Owl's Eye, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Anzac, Balzac and Cornucopia — the list of quaint names is endless. And each of them spells one more anecdote in the long, long story that is the history of the west.

* * *

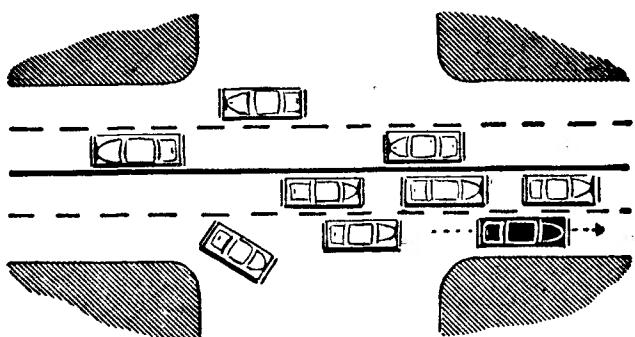
Seed of a new variety of crested wheat grass will be distributed to seed growers for increase this fall and farmers who are interested in receiving supplies should contact the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, according to R. E. McKenzie, plant industry branch director. The new variety is called Summit and was developed by the Dominion Forage Crop Laboratory at Saskatoon. It is a tall-growing strain of crested wheatgrass which produces a higher yield than the Fairway variety now commonly used here. Information now available indicates this strain will be in much demand both in western Canada and the U.S.A.



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REMEMBER . . . COURTESY IS CONTAGIOUS

ABA 44

The future of radio and television

DR. Gerhart D. Wiebe, research psychologist with the Columbia Broadcasting System, is the author of an interesting article which appeared in a recent issue of "Journalism Quarterly," and is entitled "Radio and Television: Looking Ahead for 20 Years."

After mentioning that 12½ million radios were sold in the United States last year, or twice the number of sales of television sets, Dr. Wiebe suggests that the trend in radio will be towards smaller sets — tiny ones, smaller than a package of cigarettes. In the years ahead these will be so developed that reception will be excellent, and then radio will be truly everywhere.

News is among the most robust departments of radio because its immediacy of news is without equal and is unchallenged by television.

Radio entertainment will move more away from mass appeal to special interest appeal.

Tape recorders will be so developed that newspaper reporters will not have to take notes. They will be able to record conversation on a tape recorder that won't make their pockets bulge.

Television will prosper immensely. Television journalism is here to stay. The freedom of the press means not only freedom for newspapers but free access to information.

Dr. Wiebe thinks there is a danger of unscrupulous people making unethical use of modern methods of communication. There is a danger of people being "brain-washed," he said. "It is my prediction and hope, that journalists in radio and television and the press will be short-tempered and stubborn in their resistance to perversion of the marvellous instruments of communication that the engineers have produced for us."

Dr. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, predicts that the crop in farm prices is likely to continue through 1956, continuing a decline started in 1951. He also foresees little likelihood of any decline in prices of the things farmers have to buy.

A report from London states that Great Britain has bought 20,000 tons of wheat from Soviet Russia at around \$1.98 a bushel. Argentine wheat exporters are somewhat concerned as Russian wheat is understood to take the place of shipments from South America. The Argentine government guarantees its wheat producers \$2.72 a bushel, sacked, basis seaports. Sales for export, however, have been affected at as low as \$1.65 a bushel.

Canadian hogs will have to be stepped up in quality if a share of the U.S. market is to be maintained. The recent trend in Canada has been to turn over-fat hogs. Alberta produces the lowest grade hogs in Canada. The U.S. is campaigning for meaty hog production. If the quality of Canadian hogs is not improved exports to the U.S. will surely dwindle and there will be a big surplus of pork in this country.

The University of Alberta has made a study of the best poultry feeds and on the university farm there are White Rocks which put on a gain of one pound for three pounds of feed. The old requirement was 4½ lbs. of feed for one pound of gain. At 10 weeks these birds average 3 lbs. in weight. Prof. D. R. Clandinin, in charge of the department, says that one man with a modern poultry plant can look after 15,000 to 20,000 broilers and make a good profit from small margins.

Gilbert MacMillan, president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, told the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council that in his opinion the government should maintain the floor price of butter at 58c and sell the surplus to consumers at a cheaper price. He said that the government is now bonussing gold mines to the extent of \$16 millions annually and coal production at the rate of \$10 millions a year and is under pressure to do the same on a much larger scale to hold the merchant marine. The dairy industry is a \$900,000,000 business and is vitally important to Canada's economy.

Dairy cows do not need a warm barn and actually prefer a colder barn than is usually provided, so said Dr. W. E. Petersen, dairy authority from the University of Minnesota. What dairy cows need, he said, are warm, dry beds and protection from drafts.

New quality standards for milk at the farm will come into effect in British Columbia at the beginning of October.

— FARM NOTES —

Before the new species of hog, known as the Lacombe, was developed over 3,000 of the animals had to be discarded as the scientists found these to be genetically unsuitable, says A. J. Charnetski, Alberta's livestock supervisor.

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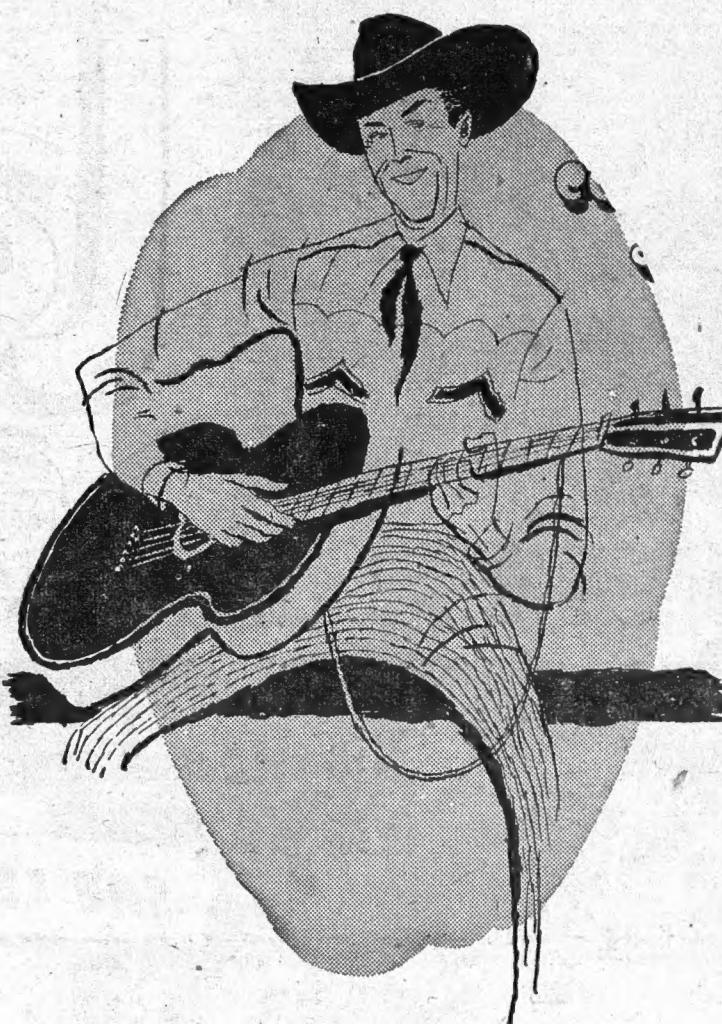
Solution to crossword puzzle

MARINE	PAW	MUG	ABBESS
RETIRE	AVERAGE	TRITONS	
COLD	MOWS	ILLS	TINE IN
BUG	NEATER	BAIT	AND APE
ULNA	RYE RIE	RE TIE	DUPPE
SLANG	SPEEDS	SPIN	BARE
TATTER	EILD	TOTAL	SALADS
	TOTEM	HUB	DENIAL
GAUD	BUS VANCES	ROM	ELBA
ARRIVES	BIN SOD	DOSSIER	
GRAVE	KNEAD	EWER	AM
OLE	ASIA	PORM	PAT
BY OR	TRAM	GLOBE	AIMED
OOLONGS	SLY AYE	DEPLOR	
OSCAR	EAT ETAP	BAR ERSE	
DINNER	HIE FINAL		
PLANT	MOIST DOT	SUPERS	
LATIN	OPEN SHEETS	GENET	
ATEN	ORT FA OF	ELF SODA	
ITS	CUE ALOE	EERIER SUR	
TIPITA	BARK AL	DAUB GE	
SCOUTED	AT TESTS	ESSENES	
ESTERS	SEA SSE	STEEDS	

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CANADA PACKERS FARM SHOW — 12:20 p.m.

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and diapers



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you can wash her
from head to toe.

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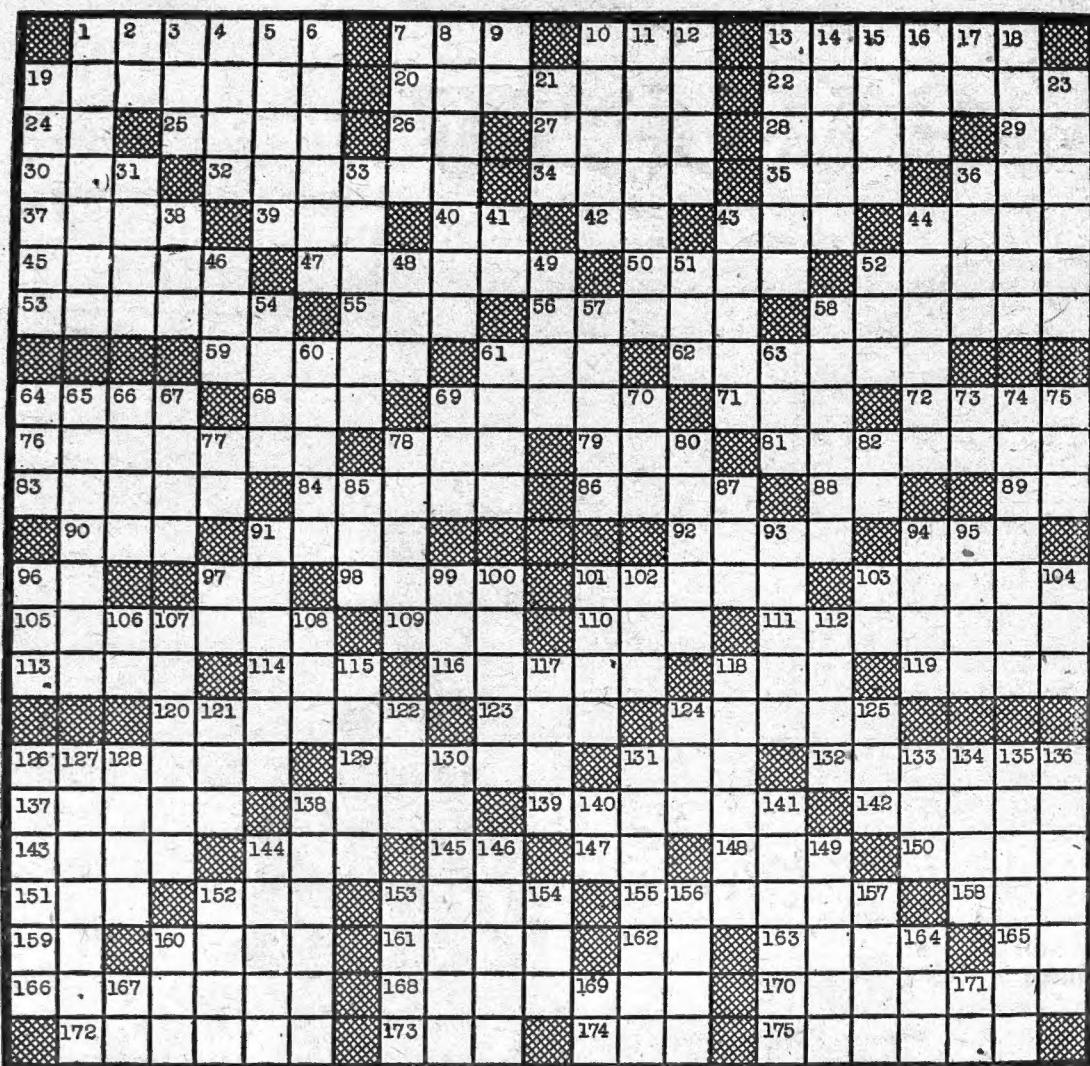
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Our Crossword Puzzle

**HORIZONTAL**

1 Pelagic
7 Foot
10 Cup
13 Mother-superior
19 Moves back
20 Mean
22 Sea demigod (pl.)
24 Hypothetical force
25 Piles
26 Earth goddess
27 Misfortunes
28 Prong
29 Preposition
30 Insect
32 More adroit
34 Lure
35 Conjunction
36 To imitate
37 Arm bone
39 Grain
40 Japanese measure
42 Musical note
43 To lash
44 To deceive
45 Argot
47 Hastens
50 To troll
52 Less concealed
53 Rag
55 Poetic: old time
56 Amount
58 Herb dishes
59 Tribal member's animal guardian spirit
61 Nave
62 Contradiction
64 Bauble
68 Vehicle
69 Wind indicators
71 Gypsy
72 Mediterranean island
76 Comes
78 Box
79 Grassy surface
81 Record
83 Serious
84 To mold
86 Pitcher
88 Whirlpool
90 Chemical suffix
91 A continent
92 Ritual
94 Apt
96 On one side
97 Conjunction
98 British trolley
99 Part of "to be"
101 Earth
103 Directed missile
105 Dark teas
109 Cunning
110 Affirmative
111 To regret
118 Glacial ridges
114 To consume
116 Russian depot
118 To prevent
119 Gaelic
120 Meal
123 To hasten
124 Concluding
126 Lithe
129 Humid
131 Period
132 Stage: extras
137 Old language
138 Frank
139 Flat surfaces
142 Spanish horse
143 Egyptian solar disc
144 Worthless
145 Note of scale
147 Belonging to
148 Pixy
150 Beverage
151 Pronoun
152 Catchword
153 Drug plant
155 Weirder
158 Prefix: above
159 Musical syllable
160 Fiber plant
161 Sailing vessel
162 Mulberry
163 Smear
165 Symbol for cerium
166 Reconnoitered
168 Certifies
170 Members of Jewish sect
172 Ether compounds
173 Body of water
174 Opposite north-northwest
175 Horses

VERTICAL

1 Pith
2 Close to
3 Border
4 Unyielding
5 More recent
6 Endeavors
7 Messenger
8 Stated
9 Pronoun
10 Cheek-bone
11 Most revolting
12 Exploit
13 To achieve
14 Ocean
15 To unite
16 French: summer
17 Hence
18 Cut
19 Stout
21 Leaf vein
23 Scoffs
31 Small insect
33 Indian lodges
36 Gentle breeze
38 Emmet
41 European fish
43 Door
46 Rapids
48 Tree
49 To stupefy
51 To stuff
52 Cry of sheep
54 Gown
57 Copulent
58 Hot desert
60 Long teeth
61 Worker
63 Bow
64 To silence
65 Gullies
66 Russian river
67 Plunge
69 Along
70 To seed
73 Chinese measure
74 Hunters' aids
75 Branch
77 Brother of Odin
78 Endures
80 Author of "Crusoe"
82 Symbol for selenium
85 Small speck
87 To plunder
91 Silvery
93 Fortification
94 Great structure
95 Love deity
96 Cry of derision
97 Concerning
98 Beverage
99 Beverage keeper
100 Legends
101 To yawn
102 Caustic substance
103 Prefix: from
104 Welsh
105 Mulberry
106 French article
107 To decree
108 Spanish saint
112 Ages
115 To provoke
117 Isles
118 Poignant
121 Hostelry
122 Deer
124 Opponent
125 To drag
126 Braids
127 Open-work blind
128 Suffix: natives
129 To expand
131 Conquers
133 Foot-like part
134 Man's name
135 Lessens
136 Gazes
138 Mountain nymphs
140 Exclamation
141 Parts of trombones
144 External artery
146 Large artery
149 Banquet
152 To quote
153 Sleeveless garments
154 To piece
156 Otherwise
157 Trick
160 To place
164 Honey-maker
167 Bone
169 Vessel (abbr.)
171 Northern state (abbr.)

Terrible toll of auto accidents

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THE National Highway Safety Conference in Ottawa drew nation-wide interest, over 350 representatives from government, business, industry, agriculture, labor, youth and women's organizations and others making the attendance most representative of the nation. In fact it was attended by more than twice the number expected at the Conference. I was the Alberta representative. It may be of interest and is certainly important to note statistically the seriousness of highway traffic incidents in Canada during the last statistical year — 1953.

Registered vehicles	3,430,672
Gasoline consumed, gals.	1,902,515,000
Accidents resulting in death or injury	55,099
Accidents resulting in property damage only	196,003
Total accidents	251,102
Property damage	\$ 46,616,853

Persons killed and injured in highway traffic accidents reveals that 29.9 per cent were drivers, 44.8 per cent passengers and 28.8 per cent pedestrians. Motorcycles and other causes were 2.4 per cent.

Location of traffic accidents in Ontario shows that 41 per cent were in cities, 10 per cent in towns and villages, 28 per cent on highways and 21 per cent on country and township roads. On the basis of road location 27 per cent occurred at street intersections, 21 per cent between street intersections, 9 per cent at rural intersections, 28 per cent on straight roads. With respect to direction of travel, 64 per cent of highway accidents occurred while going straight ahead, 10 per cent occurred while stopped or parked.

On the action of the driver, 30 per cent occurred as a result of too much speed or too fast a speed for prevailing conditions, 16 per cent from being on the wrong side of the road, 24 per cent did not have the right of way, and 19 per cent drove off the road.

How did it happen to the pedestrians? Twenty-five per cent of highway accidents occurred crossing at street intersections, 25 per cent crossing between street intersections, 20 per cent coming from behind parked vehicles, and 14 per cent in crossing highways.

How did weather affect motor traffic accidents? Sixty-four per cent happened when weather conditions were clear, 17 per cent cloudy or foggy, 12 per cent rainy and 7 per cent in snow or sleet.

With regard to the effect of road conditions on traffic accidents — 63 per cent of the accidents happened when roads were dry, 20 per cent under wet conditions and 17 per cent in mud, snow and ice.

Death rates in Canada by age of people per hundred thousand population — those 65 years and over showed the highest accident rate, next came those between 15 and 24 years of age.

Of the fatal injuries by all types of accident and violence 34 per cent were caused by road transport accidents, and of personal injuries head fractures accounted for 2,870 out of the total of 9,870. In Alberta in 1954 motor vehicle traffic accidents killed 82 drivers, 68 passengers, 32 pedestrians — also injured 1,305 drivers, 1,872 passengers and 562 pedestrians.